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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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AMERICA ALOOF AS EUROPE BURNS

THE VERY ISOLATION which was voted our policy by the stupendous majority of seven million in 1920, the policy of detachment from the perils and broils that are distracting Europe, is now being savagely attacked by the critics of the Harding Administration as no policy at all. The helmsman of the Ship of State is pictured as being unable to say whither the ship is sailing and keeping the log-book under lock and key. Newspaper men complain that they get no information from the State Department nowadays. One editor suggests that the United States Secret Service might put in its spare time "looking for the American foreign policy." Democrats talk about "secret diplomacy"; the *New York World* (Dem.) says Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes have managed to reduce diplomatic secrecy to a system." A newspaper generally Republican in its sympathies, the *New York Globe*, considers the Administration's "whole present policy far more appropriate to the chancelleries of Europe in their most arrogant days than to the supposedly democratic administration of the democratic country." Defenders of the Administration's present course, on the other hand, aver that a policy of "watchful waiting" is the only possible one in the present crisis; they also point out that the United States Senate is to a very large extent responsible for the Administration's inability to take more aggressive action in the field of foreign relations. In the meantime editors are aware of a strong popular demand for some helpful action in Europe, led by such voices as those of Senator Borah (Rep.), Senator Harrison (Dem.), ex-Governor Lowden, Senator Brookhart of the farm "bloc," Mr. Bedford of Standard Oil, Banker Vanderlip, and President Barnes of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

While the idea of an economic conference still interests Congress, the Administration feels, say correspondents who have talked with high officials, that this is no time to convene any international meeting; that this country can not expect to solve the troubles of Europe by "merely waving a magic wand." Or, in the words of a *New York Herald* correspondent, "we can not have a world conference until the world is ready for one. We can not ask Germany to yield to France, and are debarred by the proprieties from asking France to withdraw from the Ruhr." It is a hard thing, the *New York Tribune* correspondent was told, for the Administration to devise any plan which could be of any possible help in the existing situation, and Administra-

tion leaders desire that the Administration be left a free hand and liberty to work out its own policy.

But the Administration has no policy, say the *New York World* (Dem.), *Houston Chronicle* (Dem.), *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.), *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), *Rochester Herald* (Ind.), *Newark News* (Ind.), *Wheeling Register* (Dem.), *Dallas News* (Dem.), *Richmond News Leader* (Dem.), *St. Louis Star* (Ind.), *New York Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), and *Washington News* (Ind.). It is impossible, declares the *Norfolk Virginian Pilot* (Dem.), "to take the collective foreign relations utterances

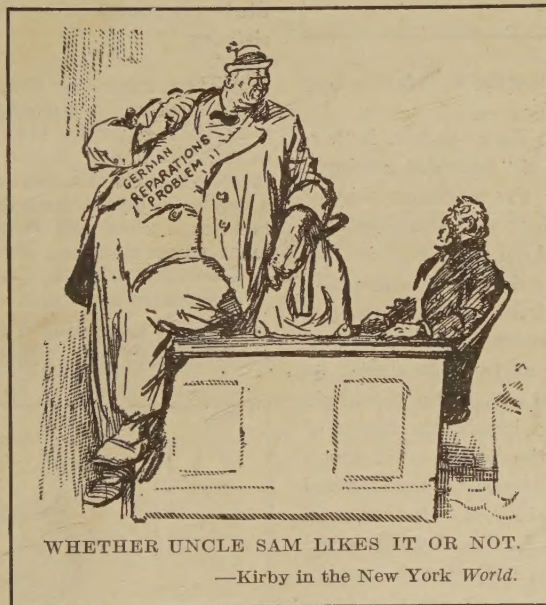
of our President, our Secretary of State and our Ambassadors and observers abroad and fashion from them a foreign relations policy that doesn't double on its tracks":

"The trail leads from benignant talk about 'helpful cooperation,' and an 'association of nations based on international justice,' to further talk about 'superstates' and the essentially political nature of Europe's dilemma which forbids our becoming entangled in it; to further talk of America's natural concern in this dilemma because the questions at the bottom of it can not be dismissed as purely European; to obscure moves to 'feel' our way to some form of cooperation, and finally, to a reversion to the watertight aloofness preached by the Irreconcilables."

That there is perfect harmony between the President and Mr. Hughes, and between the Secretary of State and Ambassador Harvey, has been reiterated in official statements to the press. But what, asks the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), does this harmonious policy consist of?

"Just what was the nature of the offer made by Mr. Hughes to the French Foreign Office? Just what is the information supplied to the State Department by Roland W. Boyden on the reparations problem as a whole? And just what is Mr. Hughes's conception of the proper rôle for the United States in the present crisis and in the general problem of a European settlement? The American people is entitled to know, and in simple fairness the peoples on the other side of the Atlantic ought to know."

"In all the history of American foreign relations, American prestige and influence was never at so low an ebb as it now is," says the *Rochester Herald*, which believes that if we were to offer advice or warning to France or to Germany or any other nation, it would "snap its fingers in derision"; "first, because our Administration has no policy toward Europe; and secondly, because in its present relation to the Senate, which it fears, and to the American people, whose sentiments it mistakes, it is



WHETHER UNCLE SAM LIKES IT OR NOT.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.



incapable of formulating a policy and adhering to it for as long as a fortnight."

What the people want, the New York *World* insists, is "aggressive leadership." The Hughes policy of "watchful waiting," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "may be the statesmanship of caution, but it is not the genius of courage and imagination." Chairman A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who has been in Europe recently, said that business men appreciate the Administration's "difficulties." "But we feel that we can unhesitatingly assure our Government at Washington that the most aggressive leadership as to what should be done to meet those difficulties, will be welcomed by the whole American people, and supported by the irresistible forces of intelligent public opinion." "Half of the world is in grave danger," declared Frank A. Vanderlip in Detroit recently, "and here we are rich, prosperous, self-contained, vacillating, and lacking the leadership to make a contribution toward world stability." A few days ago, in New York, ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, just back from Europe, said that as soon as the American people recognized the fact that we had not been "isolated for a generation" they "will seek an effective foreign policy." "If we are willing to pay the price," continued Mr. Lowden—

"Maybe we can get back our isolation. But let me tell you the price. It would be the reversion of 30 per cent. of our wheat-fields and 20 per cent. of our corn-fields back to the native prairie land; 50 per cent. of the cotton-fields of the South would go back to the original forest; we would close up a lot of copper mines; and we would have to completely revolutionize our industry and commerce if we would regain that isolation which we long ago lost. Are we willing to pay the price?"

On the same occasion Senator Brookhart of Iowa advocated an international cooperative exchange system to restore world trade. The Scripps-Howard (formerly Scripps-McRae) chain of newspapers, published mostly in the Middle West, have proposed that President Harding call a world conference for economic rehabilitation. The result, says the Washington *News*, of this group, was surprising. The Columbus (O.) City Council endorsed it. A resolution to support it was introduced in the Oklahoma legislature. It was endorsed by spokesmen for

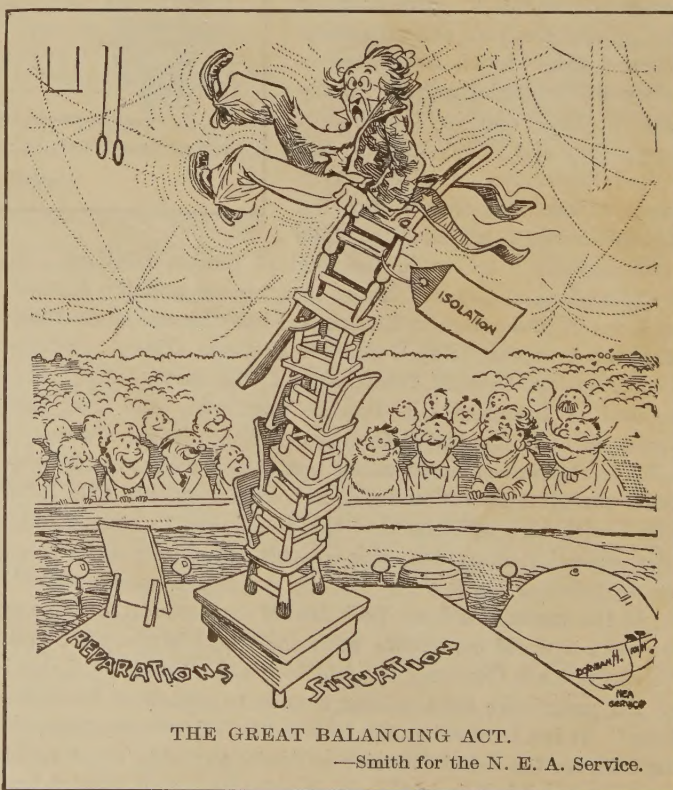
women's clubs, church federations, universities, chambers of commerce, and military organizations in Ohio. So, concludes *The News*, "if the Administration is afraid of finding itself ahead of public sentiment in this matter, we would like to point out that public sentiment is already some distance ahead of the Administration." It seems likewise to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that, "In all probability Washington is slow, as usual, in reading public opinion, which has been advancing in its understanding of our foreign relations with more rapidity than generally supposed."

But while the Administration is thus being criticized for holding back, the Hearst papers attack it for going ahead. The embarrassments of Secretary Hughes, according to the Washington *Herald*, arise "because he is trying to please the international bankers without seeming to violate the mandate as to our foreign policies so emphatically expressed by the people in our last presidential election."

But the Administration has its strong defenders. In playing "only the rôle of a benevolent bystander," and refusing "to be drawn into the maelstrom," it reflects the best thought of the American people, declares the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.); and "so long as the general attitude of the European peoples toward each other remains what it now is, the time for American mediation is inopportune." "Our cue is still to wait," agrees the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.). The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) is glad that Secretary Hughes has agreed to "stand pat." The *Independent* (New York) accuses the State Department's newspaper critics of "striking inconsistency":

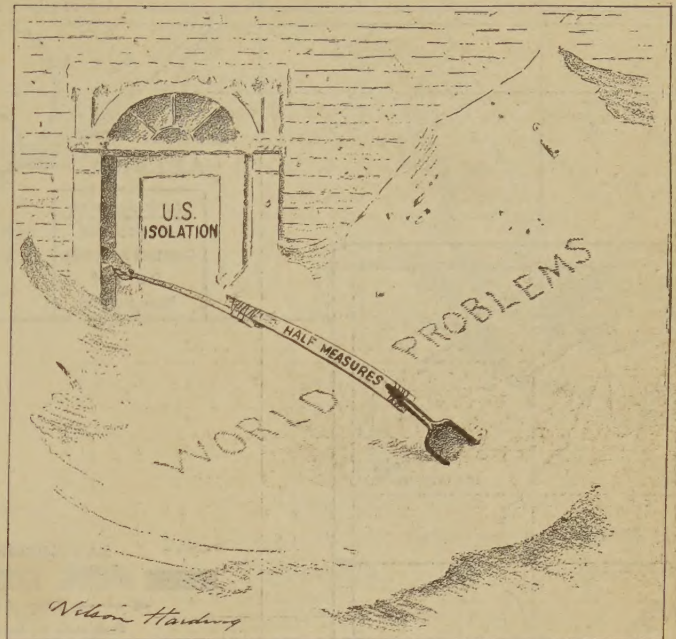
"When Secretary Hughes is feeling out tactfully what the attitude of other governments is and, how far our good offices may be acceptable, they accuse him of secret diplomacy and demand that our people be kept more fully informed. If, on the other hand, information is given out, they play it up in such a way as to defeat the purpose of the negotiations. Such are the handicaps under which diplomacy labors in a popular government where domestic politics outweighs national interests."

Then there are those who feel that Mr. Hughes could really accomplish something if it were not for the "irresponsible mischiefs-makers" and "meddlers" of the Senate. The Syracuse





STILL SHOVING SAM.

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

NEEDS A SNOW-PLOW.

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE SHOVE AND THE SHOVEL IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Post-Standard (Rep.), *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) and *Newark Star-Eagle* (Ind.), agree with the *Chicago Daily News* (Ind.) that the Senate irreconcilables "are offensively interfering with the work of the Executive." Edward G. Lowry, the veteran Washington correspondent, now editor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, says in its columns that if Mr. Harding has no foreign policy, the Senate certainly offers no leadership. The Senate, he says, has not one policy, but four:

"As in the days preceding our entrance into the war, there are men who may be classified roughly in their sympathies as pro-Germans and pro-Allies. There are two other elements surviving from the period of the League-of-Nations debate. These are men who are divided on the point of our full participation in a European post-war settlement or staying out altogether and leaving Europe absolutely alone to recover or not as best she can. These four colors of belief also are reflections of public opinion throughout the United States."

Then, the argument that "Senatorial usurpation" has broken down the ability of the Executive to handle our foreign affairs, so that "we are incapable of originating any foreign policy, either good or bad, except such policies as may grow themselves from passive drifting," is strongly urged by the *Nashville Tennessean* (Dem.). This newspaper joins with the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.), *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), *Newark News* (Ind.), and *Springfield Union* (Rep.), in saying that before the Executive can be free to initiate foreign policies there must be a straight-out trial of strength between the President and the Senate. The Washington correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* avers that "the Senate kept in its accustomed place more or less until 1919, when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge threw it a chunk of raw meat in the shape of the Treaty of Versailles." And so during the Harding Administration, the Senate has been "preempting the President's initiative." As instances in point this writer notes that Senator Borah introduced the resolution calling for the Arms Conference; that Congress declared peace with Germany in advance of a treaty; that the Senate forbade the President to make an appointment to the Reparations Commission without the consent of Congress; that the Senate put a reservation on the Four-Power Treaty declaring it not an alliance; that Senator Borah a few weeks ago introduced a resolution favoring an economic conference; and that the Senate called for the with-

drawal of our forces on the Rhine, its resolution being followed by the President's order to the troops to come home.

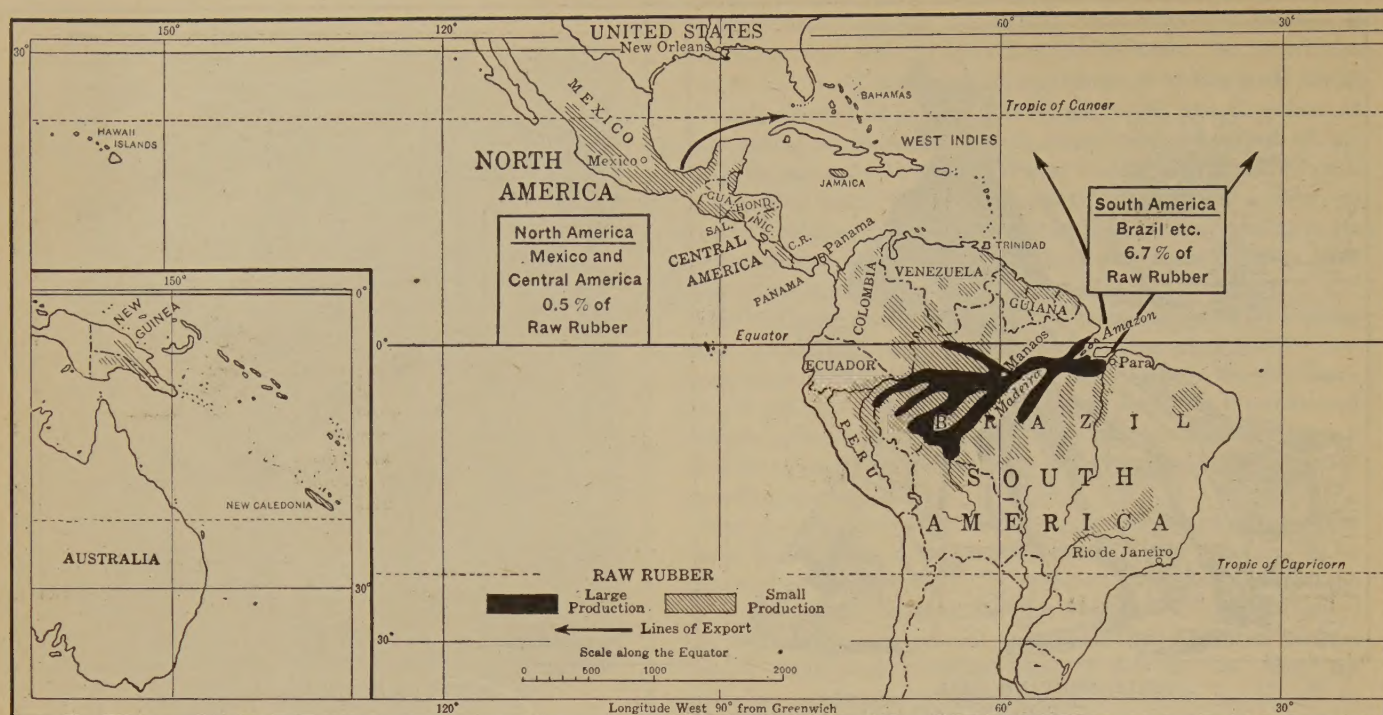
The withdrawal of our troops, it may be observed, seems to several editors a fact which is a stronger indication of foreign policy than any mere talk. "Actions speak louder than words," says the *New York Tribune*:

"Our moral power was crippled when we struck our colors at Ehrenbreitstein. . . . The symbol which represented our insistence on the observance of international law and fair dealing left the realm of the practical and floated away into that of the theoretical when the *St. Mihiel* turned her nose toward home."

The withdrawal of the troops from the Rhine likewise seems to *The Wall Street Journal* to have "come at a time, and in a way, which can only give the most humiliating offense to the French."

Mr. Hearst's *Washington Herald*, however, is pleased because "the withdrawal of our troops from the Rhine gives impressive evidence of our intention to keep out of complications." But Mr. Ernest H. Abbott, in a Washington letter to *The Outlook* (New York), declares that the Administration, tho disapproving the French policy, did not mean to express disapproval by the troop withdrawal, and he offers what he considers an accurate explanation of the reason for the withdrawal of the troops at the time of the French advance into the Ruhr:

"It was the desire of the Government to bring all the troops home long before this. Indeed, it was one of the promises made in Mr. Harding's campaign. Germany, however, was the country most insistent in urging that the American troops be kept on the Rhine, for she felt that they would be a mollifying influence. France also wished them to remain. The whole point of keeping them there was to preserve the sentiment of unity among the Allies. To have withdrawn the troops while we were proposing an alternative to the occupation of the Ruhr would have seemed like a vain attempt to thwart France of her purpose. To wait for two or three months and then withdraw them would have been understood as the desertion of a part accepted under the new conditions, and Germany would have felt we had deserted her. So, since the Administration did not feel that we could join France in her plan, it withdrew the troops at once, without waiting for them to become involved in a policy to which the American Government had not committed itself. Neither Germany nor France liked the withdrawal, but both could understand it."



THE ORIGINAL SOURCES OF WILD RUBBER IN SOUTH AMERICA ONCE SUPPLIED THE WORLD.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN RUBBER CONFLICT

STRETCHING THE PRICE OF RUBBER seems to be one more way of increasing international tension. The British Empire is the greatest producer of rubber, while the United States is the greatest consumer. When rubber is high, the British rubber planters rejoice; when rubber is cheap, American rubber manufacturers and automobile owners do the rejoicing. In 1920, when crude rubber dropt to 13 cents a pound, or less than the cost of production, the benefit was reaped in this country, but in the Far East the British planters were confronted with bankruptcy.

To meet this crisis the British Government put into effect last November what is known as the Stevenson plan to limit the rubber output. This plan, by a sliding scale of export taxes, restricts the production of rubber under the British flag to 60 per cent. of the 1920 crop until the price passes 1 shilling and 3 pence, or approximately 30 cents a pound. After that the plan provides for a series of adjustments which will permit 100 per cent. production only when the price reaches 3 shillings. Already the price of rubber has more than doubled, advancing from 13 cents a pound to more than 30 cents, and the British planters are presumably satisfied. But because the United States buys 70 per cent. of the world's crude rubber output, here the soaring price makes for anything but satisfaction. Tires and other rubber articles, it is estimated by experts in the Department of Commerce, will cost the American consumer from \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000 more annually. "There are 10,000,000 Americans operating automobiles and trucks who will be called upon to pay the bill," remarks the *Cleveland Times and Commercial*.

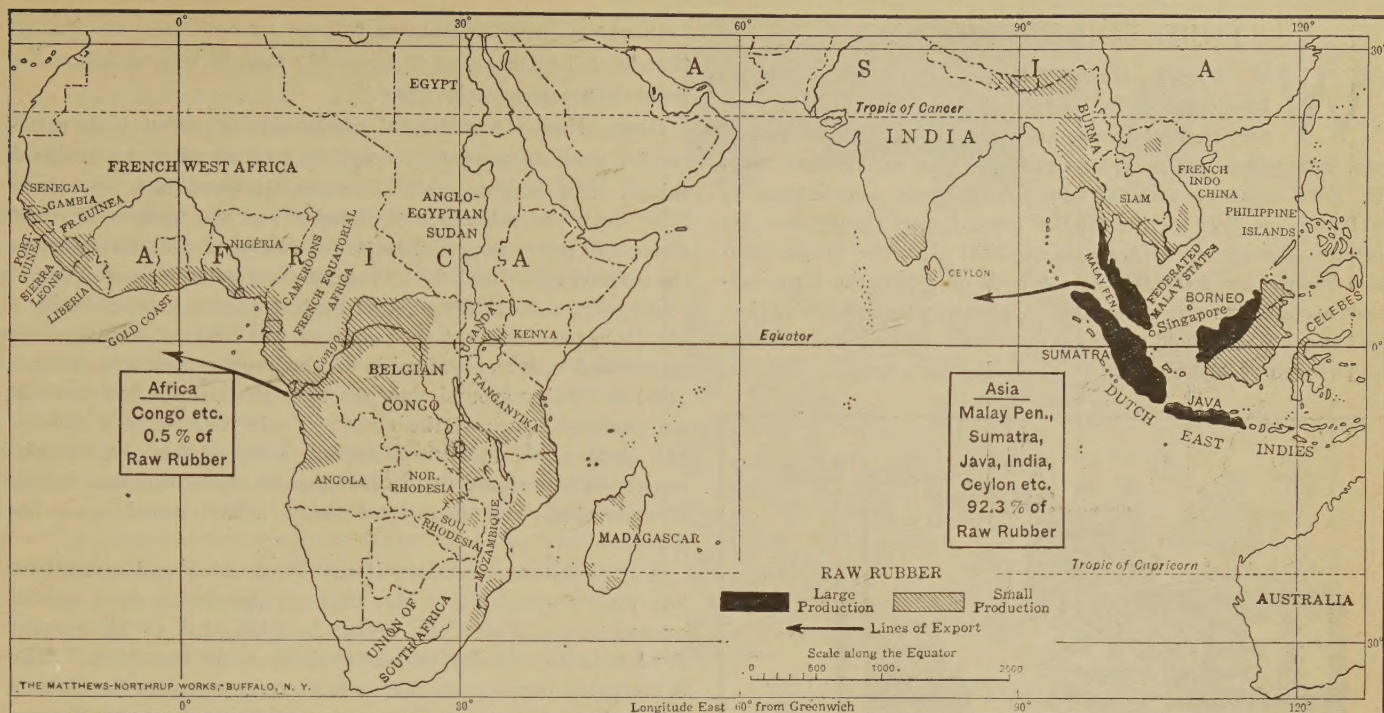
It is not surprizing, therefore, to learn that many American manufacturers regard the British regulation of rubber with disfavor, and are discussing the development of new and independent sources of supply in South America and the Philippines; and that the situation has been called to the attention of Congress and the Administration. "Rubber is fast becoming as much a subject of political discussion as a social practise in Washington," remarks a Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, who tells us further that "Secretary Hoover has become aroused over British domination of the world's supply," and "Senator McCormick, of Illinois, has called atten-

tion in the *Congressional Record* to a situation which he describes as grave and important."

The British plan, many spokesmen of the American rubber industry protest, is economically unsound and will fail of its purpose to stabilize the rubber market. Even in England, we are told, rubber manufacturers have registered a protest. Thus in the *New York Times* we read of a manifesto issued by the British India Rubber Manufacturers' Association opposing the Stevenson plan on the ground that "it places a premium on inefficiency," that it will cause New York and Amsterdam "to build up rubber markets of ever-increasing importance," and that it establishes "a very serious precedent." Pointing out that cotton plays almost as important a part as rubber in the manufacture of rubber goods, the British manifesto concludes:

"America is the largest user of plantation rubber, and Great Britain, through its colonies, is the greatest producer. In the case of cotton the position is exactly reversed, and is there not, therefore, the danger that a precedent is being created which may lead to retaliation?"

The *India Rubber Review*, of Akron, Ohio, agrees that the British policy is "utterly unsound and uneconomic"; and it urges the British Government to remember the ruin wrought to the crude rubber industry of Brazil "by export taxation and kindred economic blunders." As this rubber monthly reminds us, Brazil once possess a natural monopoly in wild crude rubber, but her government's methods of taxation and price regulation "caused the development of the rubber plantation industry in other countries, chiefly in the Far East, with the result that, instead of producing nine-tenths of the world's rubber, as she did as late as 1910, she now produces only about one-fifteenth." Senator Medill McCormick, according to a Washington correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press*, avers that "through manipulation of its crude rubber monopoly, recently initiated, Great Britain will be enabled to pay its \$4,800,000,000 war debt to the United States in a decade at the expense of American automobile owners and other rubber consumers." The Senator also called the attention of Congress to a report from Mr. Hoover's Department of Commerce which contains the following



NOW THE PLANTATION RUBBER OF THE FAR EAST HAS CAPTURED AND CONTROLS THE MARKET.

concise and interesting information about the rubber situation in general and about the Stevenson plan in particular:

"Until 1900 wild rubber was the sole source of supply. The increased demand, largely on account of the development of motor cars, has resulted in 95 per cent. of the world's supply of rubber being produced on plantations located in the Federated Malay States and Ceylon and in the Dutch East Indies. More than 72 per cent. of this plantation rubber is grown in the British colonial possessions. An additional 8 per cent. is controlled by British capital. The relative importance of wild and plantation rubber is shown by the estimated production for 1922 of 340,000 tons of plantation rubber as against 23,000 tons of wild rubber.

"The plantation industry was enormously prosperous from 1910 until 1920. Following the business depression of 1920 and 1921, demand fell off, stocks accumulated, and prices went down. For a time cost of production exceeded the market price.

"The British Government in October, 1920, appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the plantation industry, now known as the Stevenson committee. This committee was composed of British Government officials, plantation company directors, and rubber-growers. There was no real representation of the manufacturing side. Despite the committee's failure to secure like action by the Dutch Government, it recommended in October, 1922, the adoption of colonial laws restricting exportation of rubber. These were approved by the British Colonial Secretary and adopted by the British colonies, effective November 1, 1922. The announced purpose of the laws was twofold: First, to restrict production to absorb what they thought was an excessive surplus of crude rubber stocks; and, second, to restore the market price so that plantations could produce at a profit.

"An export tax is the means used to restrict production. 'Standard production' is fixed at 1920 production—335,000 tons—as found by the Stevenson committee. Exportations up to 60 per cent. of standard production bear a nominal duty—1½ cents gold per pound, exchange at par. If exports exceed 60 per cent. of 1920 production, each and every pound exported in the year is thereupon subject to a sliding scale of prohibitive duties, ranging from 7.94 cents to 23.85 cents.

"The reasons for the passage of the law seemed to be disappearing at the time of its enactment, as the surplus stocks of rubber had apparently been decreased by about 30,000 tons in the preceding nine months. The resumption of manufacturing is absorbing the surplus feared by the Stevenson committee. Published reports of investigators who visited the estates this year, and financial statements of the plantation companies, indicate the cost of production has been adjusted to lower price levels, permitting adequate profit with prices at 24 cents. Reliable information available warrants the belief that rubber

is now being produced at a cost of 11 cents seaboard in the Far East on some of the plantations. No capital charges are included in these costs, however, and such charges would frequently be fairly heavy as the plantations were capitalized during the boom period, and there has in many cases been a considerable watering of stock."

Henry Ford, who is probably the world's largest single consumer of rubber for tires, and Harvey S. Firestone, one of the largest tire manufacturers, Washington correspondents report, are joining forces to break the British control of crude rubber by developing the rubber possibilities of South America and the Philippines. As Frederic J. Haskin writes in the *Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*:

"Mr. Ford has been developing a policy of industrial self-reliance for some years. He has purchased iron ore mines, has erected a steel-mill, has acquired coal mines and a railroad. The next inevitable step was that he should interest himself in the control of raw material for his rubber tires.

"Ever since the rubber industry was started, London has been the rubber capital of the world. With so much of the producing end of the business in British hands, control of the rubber market naturally gravitated to the British capital. London quotations control the rubber market all over the world.

"It is predicted that this situation will be altered and that New York or some other American city will become the rubber market of the world as the result of the Ford-Firestone enterprise.

"So extensive a program will require time in development, but American methods of mass production will be applied and the traditional American hustle will be employed. With these forces turned loose, an American-controlled crude rubber industry, free of any British or other foreign restriction, may be regarded as in sight."

Mr. Firestone, in an interview published in *The India Rubber Review*, declares that "it is time for America to awaken to her weakness in her source of supply for this important commodity"; and he goes on to say:

"The United States customs reports show that in the past nine years we have spent more than a billion dollars with foreign producers, for our crude rubber imports. Investigation shows that we have, in the Philippine Islands, over a million acres equal to any land in the Far East for the production of rubber. All that is necessary is a modification of the laws of the Islands to make it possible and safe for American capital to make large investments there and develop the Island industrially until it will become one of the most valuable in the Orient, for there is no product that brings such great financial returns as rubber."

"FORD FOR PRESIDENT"

"WE WANT HENRY," say the 150 Ford-for-President clubs, scattered over our broad land, and the newspaper and political experts wish they knew how much political strength there is in the fact that Mr. Ford employs 100,000 men in Michigan and influences 500,000 more; that there are 7,000 Ford dealers throughout the States under strong obligations to him; that the people who have bought the 7,000,000 cars turned out from the Ford factories are a rather numerous host by themselves; and finally that Ford has a strong hold upon the farmers. "Ford understands the psychology of the masses better than any man in America



and we may have to deal with him yet," observes the *Peoria Star* (Ind.). The logic of circumstance, says the *Grand Rapids Herald* (Ind.) in Ford's own State, "may make him the most conspicuous contender in the next Democratic convention," that is—"with a big sector of the 'solid South' shouting for 'Ford and Muscle Shoals,' and with Mr. Hearst obviously flirting with a Ford coalition, and with the Northwest temporarily hospitable to economic heresy, and with a lusty Ford delegation from Michigan as a firm and formidable nucleus." It will not do, counsels a writer in *The National Republican* (Washington, D. C.), to underestimate Ford's strength. And the *New Haven Journal Courier* (Ind.) warns its readers in New England that the Ford movement "may not be dismissed with a smile." On the other hand, it seems to the *Washington Star* (Ind.) that while "the Ford boom may be booming, the sound is certainly not deafening." Other editors call attention to Ford's anti-Jewish propaganda as having raised up for him a host of enemies. So we find a monthly journal called *Progress*, edited by a Jew, devoting itself to condemnation of Ford as "a pogrom agitator," "an instigator of racial hatred and religious bigotry." Because of this and other things, the editor is convinced that if Ford should "by some remote chance" get his name on a party ballot,

"citizens all over the country will rise up and denounce him so that he will be defeated so miserably that he will no longer attempt to secure a public office."

Henry Ford's presidential candidacy has been undergoing careful analysis recently by writers and speakers on political things. For instance, Mr. Norman Hapgood in a speech in New York the other day declared that "the farmers are just about 100 per cent. enthusiastic for him, and that gives rise to the opinion seriously held by men of good political sense that he could carry several agricultural States running independently." Mr. Hapgood feels that the people of this country are becoming dissatisfied with the leadership of the present political parties, "and in looking around they see that Ford is the outstanding non-political figure of the country." In this writer's opinion Mr. Ford would have no chance in a Republican convention, might win by a stampede in a Democratic convention, and failing of that, might run on a third ticket, which would mean his defeat.

A triple alliance between Henry Ford, labor and agriculture has been formed, says Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, in a speech quoted in the *New York Times*; he adds that in his opinion Ford is to-day "the most powerful figure in the West." The Washington correspondent of a Western newspaper, the *Seattle Times* (Ind.), takes a similar view, considering Ford the one man who, in the opinion of the rural West, can give the progressive movement the national significance which Roosevelt gave it in 1912.

The last time William G. McAdoo was in Washington he seemed the picture of health and confidence, writes Mr. Mark Sullivan in the *New York Tribune*—"barring a witticism that became current about McAdoo showing a curious apprehensive nervousness about being run down by a Ford." That is, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Ford are, in this experienced political writer's opinion, the two leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for president in 1924. Democratic politicians, we are told, hear that Ford intends to enter both Republican and Democratic primaries—he carried the Michigan Republican presidential primaries in 1916, and in 1918 was the Democratic candidate for Senator against Newberry—and "it is the hope of Ford's friends to go into the Democratic primaries with the intention of bringing about a stampede and compelling the Democratic leaders to face the dilemma of accepting him, under the threat that otherwise there will be a third party." Mr. Sullivan explained in the *New York Evening Post* before he left that paper for *The Tribune*, that Ford is the "outstanding figure of Western radicalism." "The manufacturer by various utterances, and by his weekly paper which appears to be distributed to the buyers of Ford tractors and Ford cars by the regular Ford agents, preaches a steady doctrine of suspicion against banks and bankers and holds out the idea that gold must be displaced as the basis of currency." Now this suggestion "meets perfectly the prejudices of farmers who want cheaper money to pay their taxes and the interest and principal of their mortgages." Besides this, Ford "gives the idea that he can run the railroads more cheaply than the present private owners, and freight rates is the second of two issues which the Western farmer is talking about." In short, according to this *Evening Post* dispatch of Mr. Sullivan's:

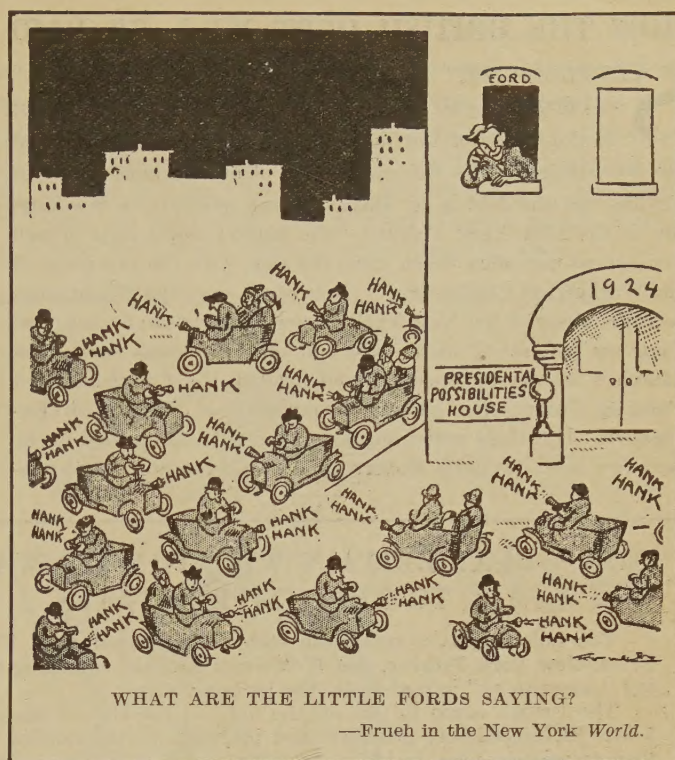
"The farmer shows the beginnings of what may soon turn out to be a wide-spread disposition to look upon Henry Ford as a Moses. The other day, a man who knows the politics of the Mississippi Valley thoroughly said that Henry Ford as a candidate for President on any ticket whatever could carry Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Nebraska."

Henry Ford is beloved by the farmer, writes Silas Bent in the *New York Times*, "because he has supplied the greatest conveniences of rural life in the tractor and the flivver; because he is

beloved of Thomas A. Edison who made possible the greatest farm luxuries in light, the motion picture and the victrola; and because he sought control of Muscle Shoals in order, the farmers believe, to make cheap fertilizer." And where does labor stand? The writer in *The Times* feels certain that "if Henry Ford were the Democratic candidate and Warren Harding the Republican candidate, Ford would have the Federation's support." He declares that labor does not resent Ford's open shops, that it appreciates his kindness and liberality as to wages, and—most important of all—the fact that, in one labor leader's words, "he's always using his profits to get more men to work."

The strength of the Ford movement is acknowledged by the Washington correspondents of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger* and the *Newark Evening News*. The usual argument for Ford, so Mr. Suydam of *The Eagle* hears, "runs that Mr. Ford, a business and financial genius, could run the United States Government on a sound paying basis, and that he ought to be given a chance to." The *News* correspondent understands that Ford "is a popular favorite in the South" and that his name "is likely to be entered in many States which have presidential primaries, including such important States as New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the East; North Carolina in the South; Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Kansas, California and Washington."

"Henry Ford, who is the richest man in the world, is determined to be President of the United States," is the conclusion reached by a *New York Tribune* writer who went out to Dearborn to talk with Ford and his fellow-townsmen. This writer, Mr. Boyden Sparkes, thinks that the Ford Motor Company's organization is being used to further the "Ford-for-president" movement. The Henry-Ford-for-President Club was formed in Dearborn on May 23, last, each man present wearing a "We Want Henry" badge. Each of the 7,000 Ford sales agents, says Mr. Sparkes, has been sent a letter from the home club, and 150 local clubs now exist. The *Dearborn Independent*, with its circulation well over 100,000, will, we read, be "the Ford equivalent of a front-porch campaign." A Ford broadcasting station "will be used in the preferential primaries by candidate Henry Ford." Various planks in the Ford platform, we are told, will be the evil of the gold standard, support of the St. Lawrence



ship canal, "Muscle Shoals as an energy mint," the building of a factory in Mexico "to pacify it with quantity production of cheap automobiles and cheap tractors," and public economy. But when Ford himself was questioned on his presidential aspirations, he refused emphatically to commit himself.

Backers of the Ford-for-President clubs deny, in statements for the press, that they have had any encouragement from Ford himself. They declare that their efforts have attracted many promises of support which will eventually mean the establishment of a club in every city and town in the United States. The plan is to secure the nomination of Ford through the primaries on one party ticket or the other, and if that fails, to put his name at the head of an independent ticket. Another Ford organization, called the American Economic League, with headquarters at Omaha, is working for the nomination of Mr. Ford on an independent ticket. Leaflets sent out by the Ford clubs present the Ford platform in this tabloid form:

HENRY FORD SAYS

"I want to abolish poverty from America."

"I want to make wages higher."

"I want to make a good home possible for every child."

"Wealth would not be such a curse if everybody helped carry it."

HENRY FORD FACTS

He is young, only 56 years.

He is a sociologist, not a socialist.

He is 100% practical.

He is deeply religious as expressed in works.

He is ambitious—for all the people and OUR COUNTRY.

Ford's great strength, in the opinion of the *New Haven Journal-Courier*, is that he has been able "to make concrete ideas every man has himself conceived." And so—

"The hope and belief of great numbers who are hard pressed and irritated by present-day conditions is that Mr. Ford could do with the nation and the daily affairs of the citizen what he has done with conditions that interfered with his business—clear them by short-cuts and direct action.

"We would not say that Mr. Ford would make a successful administration. However, history is not a chain of perfected units but a merging of events and men and movements. The hunger and thirst of many for administration that is efficient and direct and has in it the human touch may not be dismissed with a smile."



HOW THE BRITISH DEBT WILL BE PAID

SETTLEMENT," "AGREEMENT," or "adjustment"—whichever you prefer—there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the majority of American editors that the acceptance by the British Cabinet of our "suggestions" for funding the war debt is, as Mark Sullivan writes from Washington to the *New York Tribune*, "the longest single step toward economical normalcy taken since the war, with the exception of the Washington Conference." Best of all, says the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, there is the feeling that Congress will ratify before the end of the present session on March 4 the arrangement entered into by the American Debt Funding Commission and the Chancellor of the British Exchequer. But there remain many obstacles to be hurdled in the next few weeks, reports Robert Barry, Washington correspon-

because the British Chancellor talked merely of an annual payment, whereas Americans are accustomed to thinking in terms of principal and interest, appears to have been ironed out. So that "it only remains to see if President Harding can induce the present Congress to accept the agreement," observes the *New York Times*. As the *New York Herald* explains:

"In America the debt question was greatly complicated by the action of Congress in passing legislation calling for the payment of all international war debts due us, within a period of twenty-five years, with interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

"Because of this Act of Congress our debt commission has been sorely handicapped in dealing with the problem. England contended, and with sound arguments, that it was not possible for her to pay her debt to us in so short a time as twenty-five years with interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. without fixing an intolerable burden on her people—a burden that would not only work grave injury to them but work a serious injury to us in the matter of trade between the two nations. For paying us at the rate called for by the Act of Congress would so drain the money resources of Great Britain that her purchases of food, stuffs, cotton and other raw materials would of necessity suffer great reduction."

HOW GREAT BRITAIN WILL PAY ITS WAR DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES

The following is a composite statement gleaned from The Associated Press, *New York Tribune*, and *Wall Street Journal*, regarding the debt-funding "suggestions" agreed to by the British Cabinet:

The British agree to pay off the debt to the United States, which now totals \$4,746,862,560, principal and interest, on the familiar building and loan association plan, inside of sixty-two years.

The rate of interest for the first ten years is 3 per cent.

The rate of interest for the remaining fifty-two years is to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Between the time debt was contracted in 1917 and the date of final settlement of the funding terms, the British will be charged only $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest instead of the 5 per cent. specified in the demand notes held by the Government.

The amount of money to be paid every year to be approximately the same, and to be, roughly, about 4 per cent. of the total debt.

As the amount of the debt decreases, from year to year, the same sum of money pays off every year an increasing amount of the principal. This annual amount is, roughly, \$188,000,000.

Treasury officials say that Great Britain will have paid more than \$10,000,000,000 at the end of the sixty-two years if the foregoing interest rates prevail. The right Great Britain reserves to retire such portions of the debt at such times as her financial position permits may reduce the amount.

The law prescribes an interest rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and payment in twenty-five years, and Congressional action of some kind, therefore, will be necessary before the settlement can become actually operative.

dent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Already several Senators are complaining that the American Government's "terms" are entirely too liberal; that we are accepting a lower rate of interest—3 per cent. for the first ten years and $3\frac{1}{2}$ until the debt is discharged—than the Government is paying on its own war bonds. This, points out the *New York Journal of Commerce*, involves for this Government a sacrifice in the first ten years of approximately \$830,000,000—almost a round billion. Such Senators as Hiram Johnson (Rep., Cal.) figure this as a clean gift to the British Government. Moreover, we are reminded by Arthur Brisbane in the *New York American*, "if England went into the open market to borrow five billions, she would pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent."

But the settlement of the British war debt is expected to have a most fortunate reaction upon the situation abroad and upon American business, according to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, one of the members of the Debt Funding Committee. Roughly, Great Britain will pay the United States \$188,000,000 annually for sixty-two years, according to *New York Tribune* figures. "This is the most encouraging news the business world has heard in a long time;" "it will increase our foreign trade;" "it will serve as a starting point in dealing with our other war debts, and help greatly to give stability to political, economic, and financial conditions in Europe," are some opinions by well-known New York bankers. The public confusion that arose

road toward world tranquillity will be appreciably smoothed. A restoration of confidence in commercial matters will be an early manifestation of the benefits of this adjustment. This confidence will permeate individual transactions, as well as the transactions of governments, and from the increase of business and commerce will spring prosperity.

"The political effect of this adjustment will be of great benefit to Europe. The example of England will exert a powerful influence upon the minds of financiers and business men, inducing them to demand that their governments shall make similar adjustments with the United States. These interests know that until a government has balanced its budget and arranged to pay off its debt upon a practicable basis, it is in danger from without and within. It resembles an insolvent concern that is concealing the true nature of its finances and attempting to extend a business that should be thrown into bankruptcy."

Says the *New York Tribune*, in comparing Germany to *The Post's* "insolvent concern":

"The most sinister factor in the adjustment of Germany's debts has been the sullen unwillingness of the Reich to make any sacrifices. Berlin has acted in utter bad faith, and the rest of the world's condemnation of that bad faith is evidenced in the abysmal decline of the German mark.

"Great Britain has taken the other road, and her pound sterling has risen nearly to par. Americans admire her grim adherence to the principles of sound finance, and extend her their heartiest wishes for the future. What she has done is to point the way of honor and solvency to all the other nations who wish to struggle up out of the pit of their war indebtedness."

THE SOFT-COAL TRUCE

THE WHOLE COUNTRY WILL BREATHE EASIER, thinks the *Atlanta Constitution*, now that the possibility of another soft-coal strike has been averted by an amicable wage agreement between the coal operators and union miners in the bituminous fields of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This region produces 36 per cent. of the nation's annual tonnage, and the signing-up of the rest of the unionized soft-coal territory is expected to follow immediately. "The first impulse of the American people, who remember the strike which threatened at this time last year, will be to rejoice over the diminishing prospects of another strike," observes the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. "The agreement is of prime importance to the industrial world," declares the *Brooklyn Citizen*, "for it means coal for factories, mills, and railroads." Furthermore, agrees the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*, "business will welcome the announcement, for the fear of another soft-coal strike had been operating to retard plans for the summer." "With an agreement running until April 1, 1924, the United States Coal Commission, Congress, and the country will have time to digest the complicated factors in the coal situation, and to discuss a just settlement," notes the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

Apparently, however, many editors are not going to wait a whole year to point out what should be done to assure the country a constant supply of soft coal at a fair price. The present agreement, which is expected to affect some 400,000 soft-coal miners, calls for \$7.50 for eight hours of day labor, and \$1.08 per ton for contract miners. "Under the agreement," wires *The Black Diamond*, a Chicago coal trade organ, "these miners will be paid the peak war wage, which means that bituminous coal will continue to be unreasonably high in price, and out of line with other commodities where deflation has occurred." "The agreement has contributed nothing to a final settlement of the coal trade's troubles," asserts the *Baltimore American*, while the *Detroit News* looks upon it as "a bromide taken in the absence of a courageous surgeon in the industry itself or in the Government." "The new contract is substantially the same as the one now in force," we are reminded by the *Providence Journal*, "so there will be no return to normal prices. Meanwhile, coal operators can be depended upon to pass the wage scale along to the public."

In extending the present terms for a year, the operators and miners followed the advice of the Coal Commission. And while the union miners seem to be well satisfied with the outcome of the negotiations, the spokesman for the operators makes no secret of his opinion that "the Commission is to a great extent responsible for the continuance of high wages in its public request that they be left as they are for another year." Also, we are reminded, the non-union coal fields will be able to undersell those in which high wages continue to be paid. Yet "the operators had no alternative but to accept the agreement on the old terms," avers the *Coal Trade Journal*, of New York. "Refusal to yield would have been met by a strike, and the operators of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are in no position to face a strike."

Several editors believe that the bituminous settlement indi-

cates that the anthracite operators and miners will follow suit and continue their wage scale another year. At any rate, peace in the soft-coal industry, such as reigns at present, is likely to prevail in the hard-coal industry at least until next September, when the present agreement between the operators and miners expires, and this will enable the country partly to fill its hard-coal bin. As the *United Mine Workers' Journal* says in a telegram from the union's headquarters at Indianapolis:



"The New York agreement which continues the present wage scale for mine workers is in itself ample proof that there could be no justification for any reduction in these wages. This fact is bound to be reflected in the anthracite negotiations. Anthracite operators last year insisted on lower wages for their miners, but the United Mine Workers of America refused to accept any reductions. If there is no justification for wage reductions in the bituminous industry, there can be no justification for any reduction in anthracite wages next September, especially since the wages of anthracite workers already are lower than those paid in the bituminous fields."

But after all is said and done, says a *Saturday Evening Post* editorial, "the truth remains that the nation's fuel troubles are caused primarily by inadequate transportation facilities and periodic strikes." Continues *The Post*:

"There would now be plenty of coal available if it were not for a lack of cars and locomotives. The output of bituminous coal during the last three months should have been at the rate of 15,000,000 tons a week or more, instead of the 11,000,000 tons that have been produced. Because of transportation disability Illinois mines have produced at only about 60 per cent. of normal; Ohio, 50 per cent.; Pennsylvania, from 45 to 80 per cent.; West Virginia, from 25 to 65 per cent.; while in some parts of Kentucky the mines have been worked only 25 per cent. of the available time."

MR. DAUGHERTY "COMES CLEAR"

CLASHING ANNOUNCEMENTS of "complete vindication," from one side the political fence, and "Whitewash!" from the other, customary whenever an impeachment proceeding fails, are considerably mixed up in the case of Attorney-General Daugherty, exonerated on January 25, by a resolution in the House, of the charges brought by Representative Keller of Minnesota. Editors with Democratic leanings, in many cases, are now gravely joining Republican stalwarts in congratulations that the "grotesque episode" is laid to rest, while radical Republicans are unreconciled, radical Democrats protest, and Labor editors rage. Both Mr. Keller and Mr. Daugherty have gone away to rest, on the advice of their physicians, and the Republican New York *Tribune* suggests that Mr. Daugherty's leave of absence is preliminary to his resignation. In the meantime, the liberal Democratic New York *Worlds*, morning and evening, lead the chorus of those crying "Whitewash!" The *Evening World* says:

"That Keller scuttled and ran under fire need not have prevented the Committee from making an honest and judicious investigation of the questions raised. This they did not do.

"Perhaps the Attorney-General might not be found guilty, even under responsible and judicial impeachment proceedings. But this does not alter his fundamental unfitness for the job he holds. He remains the shyster politician on a big scale."

The fourteen charges advanced by Mr. Keller included, in addition to the Morse matter, alleged "refusal to prosecute violations of the Anti-Trust Law"; favoritism in the administration of justice, "especially as regarding the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company"; refusal to institute suits to recover lands "fraudulently obtained by the Standard Oil Company of California"; and refusal "to prosecute war grafters." "The whole attack was a futile piece of hectoring," says the Republican *Tribune*, and adds: "The House has still to deal with Representative Keller, who proposed the impeachment."

"Representative Keller found when appearing before the Judiciary Committee that it was not Daugherty who was on trial; it was Keller," replies the Socialist New York *Call*, defending the Republican representative, for—

"Keller never had an opportunity to press his case. He was subjected to so much bullying that it finally dawned upon him that his own standing was in peril. Brooding over this impossible situation, Keller broke down and had to leave Washington."

As the independent New York *Times*, generally credited with Democratic affiliations, concludes:

"Mr. Daugherty should never have been extracted from Ohio. He is a typical Ohio small politician, and as Attorney-General doesn't remind anybody of Richard Olney or George Wickersham; but that is scarcely ground for impeachment. If there had been any serious ground, some serious person, not Mr. Keller, would have been selected to propose impeachment."

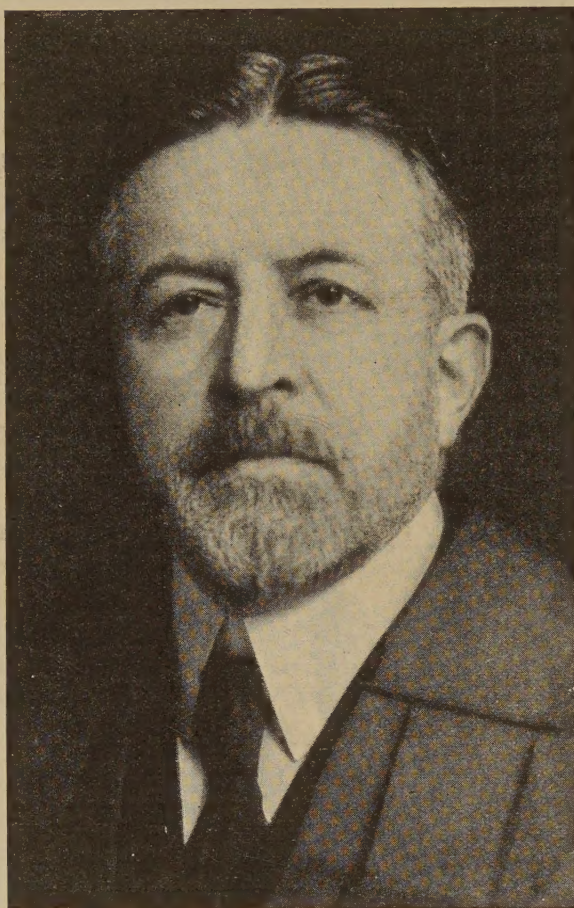
A NEW WAY TO PICK JUDGES

TO LET THE CHIEF JUSTICE have some "say" in the selection of his associates on the Supreme Court has not been usual in our history, and yet, now that it has happened, we find very little criticism. President Harding's appointment of Federal Judge Sanford of Tennessee to succeed Supreme Court Justice Pitney, retired because of ill-health, "elevates a sound lawyer and jurist and recognizes the principle,

espoused by Chief Justice Taft, that the Federal Courts provide the best material from which to draw members of our highest tribunal," observes the Newark *News*. The recent appointment of Mr. Pierce Butler was also favored by Mr. Taft, recalls the New York *World*.

For thirty-five years Judge Sanford was a member of the bar, and for fourteen a Federal judge. "His confirmation by the Senate will restore the party balance in the Supreme Court, six Republicans and three Democrats, to where it stood when President Harding came to the White House," notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, for the new Associate Justice is a Republican. Hailing the latest member of the Court as "a man of great legal ability and of unimpeachable character," "widely known as a writer and a public speaker upon legal, historical and educational subjects," both Republican and Democratic editors agree, in the words of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that "the President could have made no wiser selection."

It must not be supposed, however, that Judge Sanford was the only candidate for Justice Pitney's seat. Certain Senators are said by Washington correspondents to have had their own "favorite



"A REPUBLICAN AND A SOUTHERNER,"

says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, were two of the requirements which President Harding had in mind for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Pitney. Federal Judge Edward Terry Sanford, Mr. Harding found, filled both.

sons" in mind for the place, and to have urged their excellent qualifications upon the President. But this, reports Carter Field, Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, created dissensions which enabled Chief Justice Taft to convert the President to Judge Sanford. And while there is some criticism of Mr. Taft because of his activity, the New York *World* reminds us that "since Mr. Harding can not make appointments by inspiration and without being influenced by somebody, it is just as well that he should turn to the Chief Justice for counsel." In this way, thinks the Pittsburgh *Post*, "the standard of our highest Court will be maintained."

With the confirmation of Judge Sanford, Tennessee will have two Supreme Court Justices, as has Massachusetts. The new member was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in 1907 by President Roosevelt, and a Federal Judge in 1908 by President Taft. A graduate of the University of Tennessee and of Harvard, he is a trustee of the former university and an honorary member and former president of the Tennessee Bar Association. He is also a member and a former vice-president of the American Bar Association.

MEANING OF THE COPPER MERGER

EVERYBODY WHO RIDES IN THE SUBWAY, drives a motor car, listens in on radio, talks on a telephone, or builds a house, has an interest in the big copper merger which was consummated last month. For there are 4,000 pounds of copper in a New York subway car, 32 pounds in an average automobile, 150,000,000 pounds were used in building last year, and copper is one of the most essential materials for almost every kind of electric apparatus. When the new copper giant takes its place in our industrial aristocracy alongside of the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil brothers and the rest, it means, say our newspaper editors, that the copper industry has its "stabilizer" which will make for economy, and more regular, if not lower, prices. Here we are told, is Anaconda, the world's greatest producer of copper, the premier manufacturer of copper and brass products, gaining access through its purchase of the Chile copper company to a "practically inexhaustible supply of raw material" including "the largest single body of ore in existence." Anaconda's American mines in the United States produce 16 per cent. of the copper

turned out in this country. Its properties in Chile can produce more cheaply than any other mines in the Western Hemisphere. The new combination, with its capitalization of \$469,991,500 now, as the *New York Times* notes, holds "the balance of power in the copper market." And as a writer in the *New York Evening Post* puts it, "Anaconda copper is rapidly assuming a position in the American industrial kingdom second only to the gigantic United States Steel Corporation." Its very existence is taken by *The Forbes Magazine* as proof that we have entered into a new era of mergers, and by the *New York Globe* as heralding "the golden age of business consolidation in the United States." While the Anaconda Company benefits in many ways, particularly through lower costs, by the new acquisition, it seems to *The Globe* that the determining consideration is "the desirability of integrating the copper industry." That is:

"It should be possible technically to produce copper more economically through the combination. The United States Steel Corporation is, of course, the most conspicuous illustration of this tendency, and it has justified its existence. On the whole, steel prices have been stabilized by the combination and consumers as well as investors have been benefited. Government once tried to dissolve the corporation, but without success. Now through the thrift of years the common stock, which at the outset represented no tangible assets, has become a very solid security, and there is no desire to break apart the giant organization, despite its unpopular labor policy."

"The copper merger is thus one more witness of an economic order which is coming into being. What it signifies is but dimly perceived. Statesmen and politicians have nothing to offer. They see that the Sherman Anti-Trust law and its successors are inadequate, and they have nothing constructive to propose. So the elected representatives of the people are dumb and ineffectual

and the country drifts without guidance through a period of profound transition."

It is interesting to editors to note that the purchase of Chile by Anaconda was the largest single piece of industrial financing ever consummated. The transaction was made possible through the sale to the investing public of \$150,000,000 of Anaconda Company securities, altho the actual purchase price for stock control and in Chile Company bonds redeemed, totals \$77,000,000, so the *New York papers* have reported. The newly acquired Chile company's mines, *The Wall Street Journal* tells us, will if

operated at capacity (225,000,000 pounds of copper per year) last for 125 years. Besides, "as the Butte mines of the Anaconda Company have been producers for more than thirty years, it is reasonable to expect the Montana company to look for new ore supplies." Since the average cost of producing copper was 15 cents a pound in the Anaconda mines and less than 7 cents a pound in the Chile mines, "the two properties together will be able to reduce operating costs almost half," notes *The Financial World*, of New York. Another fact brought out by *The Wall Street Journal* is that the acquisition of the South American company "will

not conflict with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law." Still other reasons for the purchase are given by John D. Ryan, chairman of the board of directors of the Anaconda Company:

"Anaconda to-day has not only the greatest capacity in the production of copper, but is likewise, through its rolling mill department and American Brass Company the premier manufacturer of copper and brass products in the world. Its electrolytic plant at Great Falls produces the largest quantity of zinc of any plant in the world, and the silver content of its ores makes it one of the largest silver producers. It is likewise an important producer of gold, lead, white lead, coal, lumber and various other products. It is the only integrated organization in the non-ferrous metal business that carries through its own plants every step of production and manufacture, from the ore extracted from its mines, to the finest finished products of copper and brass."

"In buying the stock of the Chile Company we believe that we have assured for the Anaconda Company the largest and cheapest supply of raw material available for manufacture on the Atlantic seaboard and for export."

In connection with the big copper merger, attention is called by *The Wall Street Journal* to the fact that the world consumption of copper is now at the rate of approximately three billion pounds per year, of which the United States consumes half. In the building industry alone, it is estimated, 150,000,000 pounds were used in 1922, an increase of a hundred million pounds over the previous year. Figures prepared by the Copper and Brass Research Association show that in 1920 copper amounting to 340,000 pounds was used in electric manufactures, not including 100,000,000 pounds for telephones and telegraphs: there was used for automobiles, 99,300,000 pounds; for ammunition, 23,000,000, and 2,000,000 pounds in the manufacture of pins.



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HE PLANNED IT.

At the reader's left, John D. Ryan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Company, who planned the gigantic half-billion dollar merger of Anaconda and Chile, and, at the right, Cornelius F. Kelley, President of the Anaconda Company, who as operating head, will direct the great enterprise.



HE WILL RUN IT.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE man who does as he pleases is easily pleased.—*Asheville Times*.

"EUROPE on the Brink." Or would you, possibly, call it the blink?—*Boston Transcript*.

EVIDENTLY those victims of that Herrin mob committed suicide.—*Greenville Piedmont*.

GERMANY isn't the only one that has defaulted on coal deliveries lately.—*Boston Traveler*.

THE German policy seems to be: "Depredations without reparations!"—*New York Tribune*.

At any rate, the ex-sultan is probably finding out that one can live cheaper than 201.—*Cleveland Times*.

FORD says he didn't try to get rich until he was 40, which was a streak of luck for Rockefeller.—*Portland News*.

THE Ten Commandments don't need to be rewritten half as much as they need to be reread.—*New York American*.

FRANCE controls the pit heads. It remains to be seen whether she can control the square heads.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

YOU can't tell by the looks of a woman's fur coat how soon her husband will finish the instalments.—*Oklahoma City Times*.

A MODERN college seems to be a place where 2,000 can sit in the classrooms and 50,000 in the stadium.—*New York American*.

GERMANY might rehabilitate her financial system by selling advertising space on the money she is publishing.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

DR. GRANT reminds us of a man we used to have in our town who always called himself a Democrat and always voted the Republican ticket.—*American Lumberman*.

WE used to wonder what became of the bricks broken up when buildings are wrecked, but that was before we began buying substitutes for coal.—*New York Tribune*.

GERMANY thinks it a crime to seize her mines. She doesn't believe in anything more drastic than dynamiting and flooding.—*Muskogee Phoenix*.

ABOUT the only howling success of which Bolshevism can boast is the wolf at the door.—*Asheville Times*.

AMERICAN soldiers who married in Germany think they are bringing home some jewels out of the Rhine watch.—*Greenville Piedmont*.

IN-BOUND passenger steamships while passing through the cordon of liquor vessels on the Atlantic might appropriately ask their orchestras to play "Coming Through the Rye." — *Seattle Times*.

"THE World Race for Oil"—LITERARY DIGEST front cover caption, January 20th. When the world race for oil is won, perhaps, the human race at last will be "one for oil and oil for one."—*Williams Newspaper Promotion Service*.

THE devil finds work for idle rumors to do.—*Asheville Times*.

THE zero hour for the German mark has about arrived.—*Asheville Times*.

HONESTY is the best policy. This includes foreign policy.—*New York Tribune*.

THE Ford car stops when it runs out of gas. So will the Ford boom.—*New York Tribune*.

AMONG the many great objections to war, the greatest is that it is contagious.—*Washington Star*.

AGAIN Germany is getting into trouble over a "scrap of paper." This time it is the mark.—*Seattle Times*.

INVADED Germany arouses a Congressional sympathy poor little Belgium never did.—*Wall Street Journal*.

IF we are going to turn this country over to the mob, why did we want to take it from the Indians?—*Dayton News*.

SOME of us need to be reminded that legislative permission is not necessary to read the Bible in the home.—*Dallas News*.

CONFRONTED with the choice of digging or starving, the Ruhr miner will have to take his pick.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

SMOOTH work. We won't have a new coal strike until after the old one has stopt hurting.—*Financial America (New York)*.

Now that Coué has gone into the films, let us hope that the pictures will heed his famous formula.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

WHEN the meek inherit the earth, they will come into possession of a lot of problems no meek man can handle.—*Eugene (Ore.) Daily Guard*.

CREDITORS of Germany frown on French direct action, but they will be on hand for their share in case any assets are uncovered.—*Dallas News*.

"THE American conscience is becoming vocal," says a statesman. Suggestion to the American conscience: Louder. — *Associated Editors (Chicago)*.

THE Germans have sent a large consignment of bees to France as payment in kind. It is safe to bet their stings were not extracted. — *Greenville Piedmont*.

THERE seems to be some doubt now whether we are really getting more conservative or whether the radical no longer appears to be so much so.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Now that the British-American debt commissions have approved a settlement "in principle," it remains only to approve a settlement in interest. — *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE Senate has passed a bill establishing public shooting grounds. Nothing like having a government thoroughly responsive to the needs of the modern woman.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.



—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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"A MORAL STATE OF WAR."

The advance of French and Belgian troops into the Ruhr valley is considered by the Germans as putting their country in "a moral state of war with France and Belgium," which the Germans will wage with the weapons of "sabotage and inertia."

GERMANY'S "TRIUMPH OF DESPAIR"

"WE ARE BOUND FOR OBLIVION, and nothing matters any more!" According to Berlin press dispatches this is the chant of the German people, and reflects the nation's reaction to the fastening of France's grip on the Ruhr. At the same time, we read that the "triumph of despair," characteristic of the German mind, shows in their "new determination to go the limit in resisting France," even if such resistance should involve the "smashing of the vast Ruhr industrial machine." The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes that there are three danger zones on the German horizon, Memel, Bavaria and the Ruhr. The Germans charge French connivance at the Lithuanian irregulars who captured Memel, but as it is at some future date to be a free city under a French commissioner, this informant says "it is difficult to see what interest the French would have in handing it over to Lithuania." The second danger spot, he tells us, is Bavaria, a "hot-bed of German Monarchist reaction" which is in a state of ferment "unparalleled since the Munich Soviet Republic early in 1919." But most perilous of all is the Ruhr, where Germany and France are "entangled in meshes from which no escape is in sight, and the blind struggles of the one, to grasp, and of the other, to evade, have only entangled both all the more inextricably."

In order that American readers may have their personal impression of the feelings of the German people in this new European crisis, THE LITERARY DIGEST herewith offers editorial judgments from the German press in Germany. Naturally such comment reflects only Germany's side of the case. But even the French press is solicitous to discover German reactions

to the advance into the Ruhr, as may be judged from the report of a French correspondent at Berlin, which appears at the close of this article. In coming numbers we shall publish comment of the British, the French, the Belgian and the Italian press.

Germany has come back at France very deftly and efficiently, according to some of her industrial leaders, who tell American correspondents at Berlin that the Germans have succeeded in getting off with all the taxes on coal produced in the Ruhr up to the end of January, amounting to millions of marks. The French had announced that they would collect the 40 per cent. tax on all production, which had not been collected in months by the German Government. Now, these correspondents write, the Germans themselves very neatly collected through the Coal Syndicate, which removed to Hamburg out of reach of the French. German business men admit the French will take measures to prevent the continuance of this evasion, but the coal men are said to take great satisfaction in having given the French "considerable trouble in the initial stages of their costly venture." We are told that the Germans are boasting also that thousands of tons of coal which had been piled up near the pit-heads of the Ruhr are now safely in the interior of Germany, and that only small amounts of coal have reached France. Another reported successful reprisal of the Germans was the capture of thirteen of the largest railroad locomotives in the Coblenz district, which had been turned over to the French by the Americans. Yet while there is much cheering about these successful strokes, it appears from some Berlin dispatches that the lack of political unity in Germany, "accompanied by increasingly worse economic conditions, has been rousing both

Communist and Nationalist activity, till the country is a veritable Jason's field, sown with dragon's teeth, ready to sprout an army over night." Meanwhile various German editors keep shouting that France's aim is to "annex" the Rhineland, and they say that "the French Cabinet rejected the British proposals because they appeared to give Germany an opportunity of

she was in earlier days, an association of princes directed by a weakling emperor and much inclined to become the instrument of French interests. The feeling of its unity to-day is a profound necessity of the German people. Any one who attacks it, wounds Germany to the quick, and gives it strength to make the gravest of decisions."

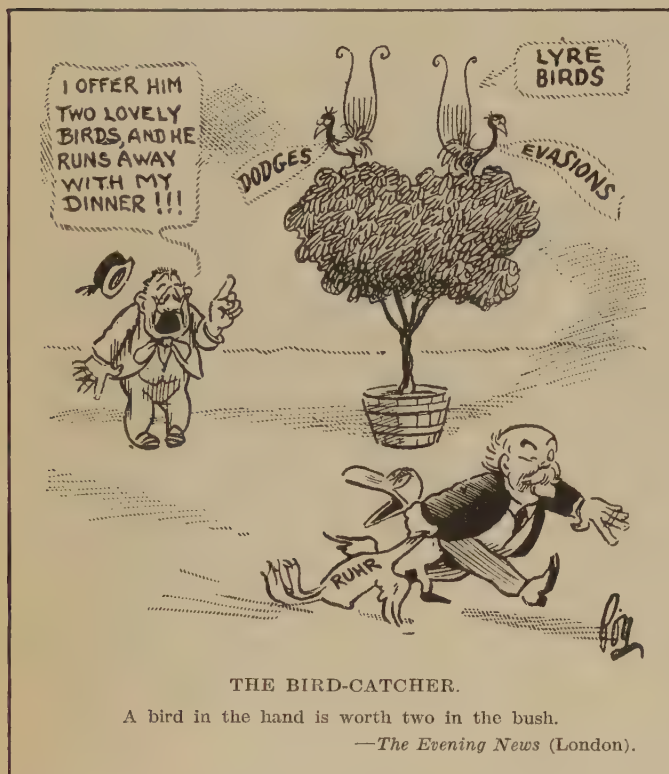
It amuses the Berlin *Zeit* not only that the French will not get any reparations coal from Germany, but will not get any coal at all, and it points out that:

"Such is the great importance of the transfer of the Coal Syndicate to Hamburg. This measure has been of great advantage to us, of immeasurably more advantage than armed resistance would have been. The accord concluded between the heads of the French Mission and the owners of the mines concerning coal deliveries against French credits is now annulled by the order of the German Coal Commission. So it happens that the Belgians and the French have accomplished just the opposite effect they hoped to gain by occupation of the Ruhr."

A very unusual German view is that of a German economist, Leopold Schwartz Schild, who writes in the *Zeitung um Acht Uhr Abends* as follows:

"The press is full of statements to the effect that the French advance into the Ruhr works greatly to the prejudice of France from a moral standpoint, and newspapers also inform us that Germany is once again meeting with sympathy in the world. This is a meager consolation, for even tho' we observe some favorable sentiment toward Germany, the fact remains that Germany is really in great need of many friends. Meanwhile we are proceeding toward an unprecedented economic catastrophe. It is beyond dispute that Germany can not live without the Ruhr. If the products of this region are kept from her, she will be threatened not only in her economic life but also in her civil life. France can erect a blockade between the Germany that is occupied and the Germany that is not occupied.

"On the other hand, we incur an equally grave danger by sup-



gradual liberation from slavery and . . . in order to pave the way for the French annexation policy." The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declares:

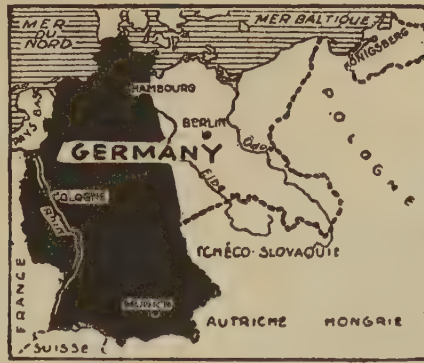
"France herself has smashed the dictates of Versailles. But Paris must not think that the German fury is an apparition that belongs to the past so completely as the French imagine, or that it needs guns or bayonets to appear once more on the scene. Any great nation that has been driven to despair has always found the ways and means for its revenge."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* cries out against France's action as "one of pure violence," which "we must suffer to-day, but we know that sooner or later this violence will be terribly avenged on those who have exercised it and those who have consented to it." This important daily goes on to note with satisfaction the unanimity of the German people in resisting the "invasion" of the Ruhr. It calls attention to the paragraphs in the speech of Chancellor Cuno in which he compared the policy of Premier Poincaré with the policy of Louis XIV. As in the seventeenth century, the King "invoked the vague arrangements of the peace in Westphalia" to spread his domination beyond the boundaries of France, according to Chancellor Cuno, the French Premier to-day tries to justify his imperialist procedure by the Treaty of Versailles. One end, and that the ruin of Germany, was the object of the King and is the object of Mr. Poincaré, according to Mr. Cuno, who charges that the plan is to break Germany up into a number of small states, so that a confederation of the Rhine country may be formed. But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarks:

"The situation to-day is not what it was in the time of Louis XIV, and if the French project succeeded in the seventeenth century, that is no ground for believing that it can succeed now. To-day there is no question of conquering fortresses, but of capturing industrial centers which are the bases of Germany's national unity. There is such a unity, and Germany discovered it in her struggles against France. The Constitution of Weimar is the expression of this national unity. Germany is not now, as



pressing the organisms of economic life in the Ruhr. In truth, it is fair to say that the transfer of the Coal Syndicate to Hamburg and all the other measures of passive resistance taken in the Ruhr are actually two-edged weapons. In the final summing up, these resistive acts will cause Germany infinitely greater embarrassment than they can cause France. If we Germans



From "Le Matin" (Paris).

THE RUHR, TINY ON THE MAP, PRODUCES 68.9 PER CENT. OF GERMANY'S COAL, AND 66 PER CENT. OF GERMANY'S STEEL.

HOW THE TINY RUHR REGION IS REALLY TWO-THIRDS OF GERMANY IN TERMS OF COAL AND STEEL.

continue to paralyze production in the Ruhr under pretext of meeting the French occupation with sabotage, we shall be in great danger of doing ourselves lasting harm."

With regard to the reiterated assertions and insinuations of German writers that the French have "annexation designs" on the Ruhr Valley, Paris dispatches quote Premier Poincaré as saying that "the French troops will remain in the Ruhr as long as may be necessary to assure the payment of reparations, but not a single day longer." Meanwhile the Berlin correspondent of *The Echo de Paris* advises us that "sabotage and inertia will continue in the Ruhr," and he adds

"Nevertheless the occupation of the Ruhr will swiftly produce results. A grave economic crisis is inevitable and approaching fast. How will Germany bear itself in this crisis? The economic chaos into which Germany will find itself thrown is not solely the consequence of the occupation of the Ruhr. This crisis has been foreseen for long months as the inescapable sequel of the catastrophic financial policy of the Reich."

THE DAY'S WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

A GLIMPSE OF HOW THINGS are going in South Africa is afforded in an informing letter from Cape Town to a Canadian paper. The grumblings about the tariff and taxes have a familiar sound, and the effort to oust the party in power shows that South Africa is just like every other country. Quarrels in that region used to be due usually to friction between the Boers and the British, but political squabbles in South Africa are gradually becoming economic rather than racial in their character, we are told, and it is pointed out that even the race animosity of old may be said to have had "an economic substratum." The deciding planks in party platforms, it is predicted, will soon be Free Trade as against Protection. Meanwhile, it is said that business is bad, with consequent unemployment, and that there has been much crop and stock loss from many months of drought. Finally, there is "universal outcry against taxation, altho our taxes are lower than in almost any other civilized country," writes a Cape Town correspondent of the *Winnipeg Manitoba Free Press*, who thus sums up the day's work in the Union of South Africa. He tells us also that the death sentences imposed on the Rand, as the result of the "abortive revolution" there a year ago, have stirred up ill-feeling, altho the reports of two commissions "absolve both the Government and the Chamber of Mines from having acted improperly in January-March of 1922." Political differences are acute, according to this informant, who proceeds:

"A pact has been established, without the exact details becoming public property, between the Nationalists and the Laborites. These two found each other over the recent Rand revolt which, from a strike, became an attempted revolution.

"General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalists in Parliament, has lately agreed to drop Republicanism as an article of faith

demanding active and immediate propaganda. Colonel Creswell, the head of the political Labor party, was out of public life for some time. His return to the Assembly by a middle-class constituency at Durban created a sensation at the end of the last session. He is now proposing to his followers, in order to render cooperation with the Nationalists feasible, the elimination of one out of the two references in the party program to the Socialist objective. Some of his followers violently object to this course, which will be debated at the Labor party convention in January."

The imperial significance of the Nationalist-Labor pact, says this Cape Town observer, is obvious, for the avowed intention of the two opposition parties is to oust the Smuts Government. The Government party is weakened by dissension, it appears, which "may lead to the break-up of the party of the late General Botha and to the temporary régime of a Labor-Nationalist, that is, a Republican combination." Turning then to the election by which Rhodesia chose to stay out of the Union, the writer avers:

"It was partly the fear of Dutch nationalism that impelled Rhodesia to stand out. The referendum in that country showed an overwhelming majority against joining the Union. This was undeniably a smack in the face to General Smuts who, by the way, has had an almost complete breakdown. He is leaving Pretoria soon in order to have a good rest at Cape Town before he faces Parliament at the end of January. He has insisted on systematically overworking himself, directing foreign affairs as well as the policy of the Native department in addition to carrying out a Premier's duties.

"Rhodesia, having rejected the Union's advance, is about to decide exactly what she does want. None of us have any doubt as to the eventual result of responsible government there; it is bound to be a financial failure. From what I know of our Premier, I should say that his economic policy for the Union will not go very far out of its way to save Rhodesia from its own folly, while it remains outside the fold."

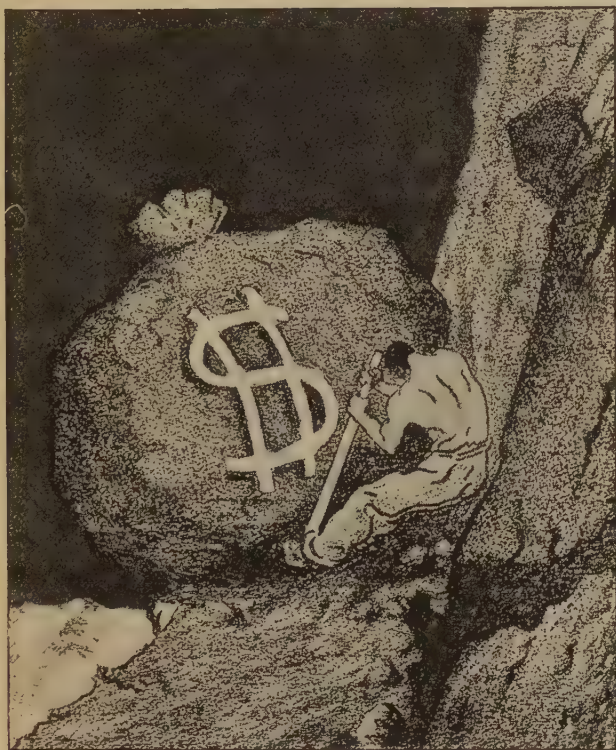
As far as the other neighbors of the South African Union are concerned, we are told that the Governor-General of the Portuguese territory in the East adopted an attitude that was sufficient to wreck attempts at a renewal of the treaty between the Union and Portugal. This Governor-General has retired, and with his retirement came "guarded announcements as to the possibility of fresh negotiations for a treaty." Meanwhile this Cape Town informant goes on to say that:

"Our mandatory neighbors in (German) South West Africa continue restive. Some of them want to be annexed to the Union. Others, mostly Germans, are inclined to howl at the mere idea. A concession has been given out for a cold storage at the only harbor in the territory, Walvis Bay. It is hoped to develop meat export in that way, but before this can come to pass, the harbor itself needs extensive, and expensive, improvements. A native revolt is said to be threatening in part of the territory at the moment, but at Christmas time rumors about native risings are common.

"The Belgians have taken fright, because General Smuts, in speaking of the Kongo, said that he 'knew no borders.' Explanations have since been offered, and the Belgian fears calmed—or so it is said."

AMERICA'S "GATE OF EMPIRE"

THE STARS AND STRIPES at the Panama Canal has become the "flag of Empire" of a new America, says an English writer, and its line of progress is southward, for the Canal "delivers Central and South America to Wall Street, to the American commercial commonwealth, to the American



A LITTLE GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

"Until this monster, the American gold dollar, is pushed into the abyss, there can be no peace in the world!"

—Wahre Jakob (Stuttgart).

people." The West has been exploited, the Old World is distrusted, so there remains "inevitably and obviously" the south, we are told, and "Go South, young man!" is being substituted in the consciousness of the American for the old cry of "Go West!" These challenging lines about the fast-growing "imperialism" of the United States are uttered by Stephen Graham in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), and he points out that the Old World is greatly jealous of America's imperial march forward, and will naturally follow the progress with much malignity. Radicals and Liberal idealists within America, he adds, have already raised a cry which must yet sound much louder, for "Empire was never foreseen by the Fathers of the Republic," is opposed to the historical conception of American liberty, and Mr. Graham avers, "makes the Declaration of Independence more out of place than ever." But, he asks, what is to be done? America by her big business and her system, is "betrayed to an imperial destiny and can not help herself," for her vast surplus of capital, her gold accumulations, "must in the human way of necessity find an outlet for use." At Panama the Stars and Stripes is flying at the outposts of English-speaking America, he notes, and proceeds:

"It is more rousing and significant there than anywhere else at this time. It may droop at Washington, it may look ridiculous in the hands of *Mr. Babbitt*, but at Panama it is the flag of America's inevitable destiny, the flag of her sway and of the triumph of her language, her character, and her

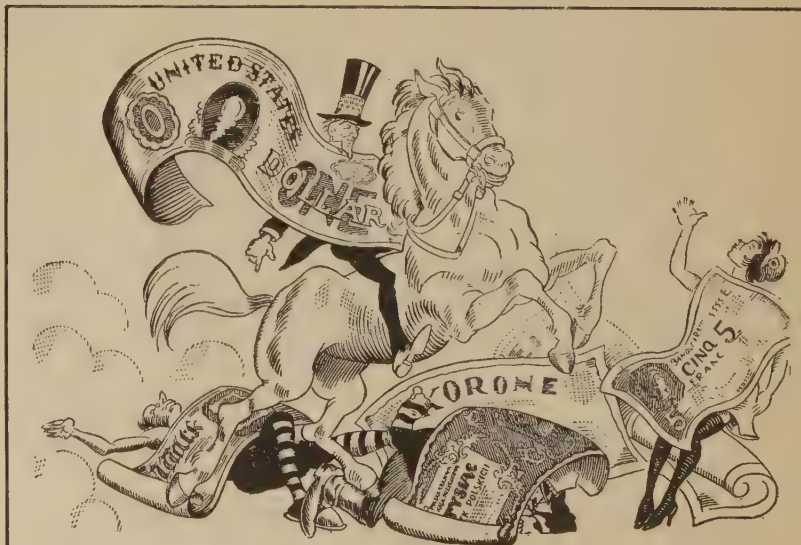
business. Even the mere commercial mind has grasped something of the significance of the Panama Canal. It is the greatest advertisement of America in the world. Its construction was a superhuman task, and its achievement shed a light of glory on those who carried it through. It is true that the French started the work and failed, and that Ferdinand de Lesseps and the French nation have grandiose monuments erected to them in Panama city. Frenchmen say de Lesseps failed for lack of capital, but every one who has studied the work of the French there has understood that the French could never have succeeded in cutting through the Isthmus. It was not only capital the French lacked, but character and imagination. America began her great national task in a spirit of human kindness, by a magnificent effort to save the health of the workers. She made the Canal, but she overcame the forces of death first. She overcame the idea of the 'white man's grave.' She rolled away the stone from the sepulchre. What was one of the most pestilential swamps in the world is now something like a health resort."

Every foreign ship passing through the Canal bows to the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Graham goes on to say and, tho paying a money due, yet acknowledges a debt of civilization to the American people. Engineers, captains, tourists, crews, all obtain a new impression of America, and he continues:

"America ceases to be a land merely of canned goods, Yankee dialect, and oil kings. Its flag comes nearer to the Union Jack as one of world-civilizing power. The ships pass deliberately through with processional slowness. Ever more ships, ever more diverse in nationality. There is much dignity about the traffic of the Canal, like the stately manners of a bygone age. The ships represent their nations and come as guests through American waters. America is the hostess of the world.

"After all, that which is most respected in the world is visible achievement. And while bad manners generally accompany sham strength or actual weakness, good manners are enjoined by the sense of power. A prophecy of more than two hundred years' standing made by the founder of the Bank of England hails the possessor of 'these doors of the seas' as the coming law-giver of both oceans and the arbiter of the commercial world. . . .

"Every month just now sees the traffic record broken. More and more ships pass through; more and more business is being done. What will be the normal average traffic?—no one yet can tell. The Canal was opened in the gloom of the war. There were slides of silt which closed it again, and a war menace which overcast its importance at the time. Its real significance has been overclouded, and all praise has been underpraise. It must necessarily now shine forth more and more as one of the maritime gates of the world, looked to from England, China, Australia, from the Pacific coasts of North and South America, and from all the islands of the South Seas. It automatically doubles the trade of the Southern and Central American republics of the Pacific coast with the United States. The latter can make up all European losses and most deficiencies in raw materials by way of the Canal. While the American flag certainly waves



A POLISH SLAM AT THE DOLLAR.

AMERICAN DOLLAR: "Get out of my way, you good-for-nothing currencies of Europe!"

—Mucha (Warsaw).

less on European waters, it waves more on the Pacific Ocean. Pan-Americanism, the dream of Stephen Douglas and many others, is carried nearer to realization—the dream that America should rule all the way from the Canadian line to the Isthmus, without question and without regret.

"That the United States will ever rule south of the Equator seems questionable. Such a rule belongs possibly to the next century but one. But, for the time being, she has a strong economic hold even upon South America. As regards Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and the rest, she begins to have an overwhelming control. Despite the noise of protest, there is not much real patriotic stamina in the people of these countries. They have less sense of nationhood than Austrians or Eskimos. Almost everything can be bought from them for cash down. So they necessarily go under the influence of American capital."

Part of the new American march to the south, according to Mr. Graham, is the oft-repeated suggestion that Jamaica, Barbados, Bermuda and the rest of the British Islands possessions of the West Indies should be assigned to the United States in part payment of the war debt. Part of it also, he maintains, is the control of Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo, part of it, the "sapping" of Mexico and Nicaragua, and he proceeds:

"Without the Canal as an inalienable possession these things might be overlooked, might, indeed, be gone back upon by America itself. But a mere visit to the Canal is said to have power to change an American radical into a red-hot expansionist. In fact, with regard to the direction of policy and the achievement of national destiny, American radicals are more negligible than the German Socialists proved to be in 1914. On the whole they do not deserve the persecution they have had. They live by the system and are carried along by the system, and the system leads to American imperial power. It is urged, however, that empire means war. It means bloodshed and sorrow and despair for thousands in every decade of its history. That is generally true. And yet America is remarkably free from enemies. The Latin-Americans have a practise of hating Americans, calling them 'Gringos,' 'Mejos,' and the rest, but it is a weak hate easily transmutable to respect and warm regard. There is nothing to fear from them. Great Britain is, of course, a mercantile rival on the high seas, but America and England are too much intermarried and too much intertwined in business interests to fight a war. Mutual abuse is merely partizanship, the slang of the fanatics, and we are no more likely to fire on one another than the Giants of New York upon the Red Sox of Chicago. As regards the Canal—that is the sort of strategic position Britain has historically seized when she had a chance. But one thing is sure; Britain rejoices in the fact that the waterway is in the hands of people who speak English and have the standard Anglo-Saxon point of view. In case of a war, even with Japan, Great Britain would probably lend her aid to the United States to keep the Canal open and to safeguard it from destruction."

Japan remains as the "only serious potential enemy on America's horizon," in the view of Mr. Graham, who notes significantly that, despite ill-feeling and hot words, that horizon is "several thousand miles away." The only real danger "lies in the brains of some heady politician who at some future date may decide on an aggressive war against Japan in her own waters" and Mr. Graham thinks such a war "might conceivably be fraught with disaster and humiliation" for the United States, because "the vast Pacific will always aid the side which is in defense."

AS ITALY SEES THE "SHATTERED" ENTENTE

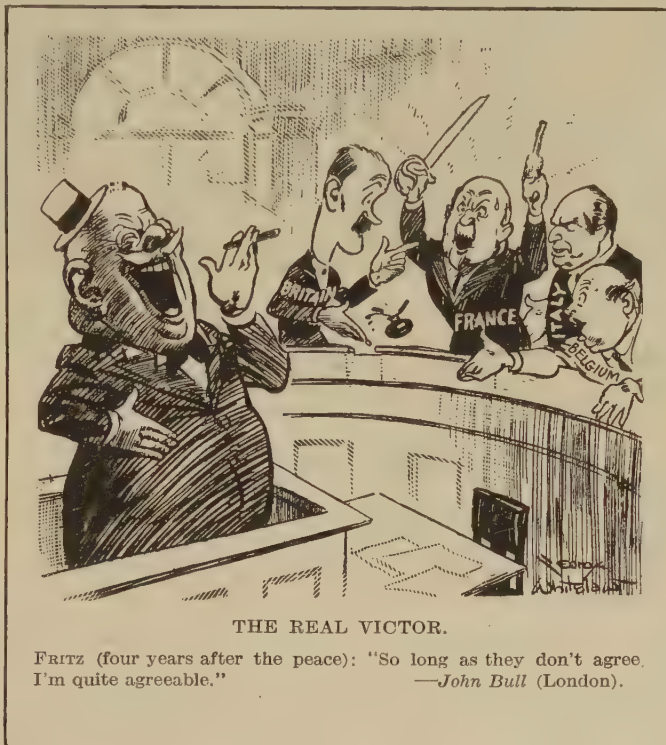
A CORDIAL DISCORD has taken the place of the Entente Cordiale, said a witty French journalist, when the Paris Conference broke up in the first days of January, and the French advance into the Ruhr was the immediate consequence. But cordial or hostile, the discord is there, remark Italian editors who are persuaded that the Entente is "definitively a thing of the past and that the new status in Europe is not at all congenial to Italian needs and aspirations." The diplomatic correspondent of the Rome *Secolo* ascribes the rupture between France and Britain to the obstinacy of each country, which is aiming at the dominance of Europe for itself.

This ambition is a bad thing for the peace of Europe, says this informant, and is an especially bad thing for the interests of Italy. According to him, England, "under cloak of idealist indulgence toward Germany," is in reality reaching forth for the economic mastery of the Continent, for English producers, especially producers of coal, are weary of German competition. On the other hand, France, "pre-occupied with the purpose of preventing a German renaissance," tends to make the economic situation of Germany more difficult by costly military occupations, which absorb much of Germany's resources to the detriment of a mass of her creditors. Italy, we are told, proposed "an equitable project of conciliation, but the British and the French covered this project with flowers merely with the object of interring it." This Italian diplomat continues:

"If we cast our gaze beyond the problem of reparations we must see with concern that the struggle between France and England for the dominance of Europe is becoming a greater menace day by day. For some decades we have been laughing at the principle of the 'balance of power,' which during almost two centuries was the ruling force in European diplomacy. This balance of power safeguarded Europe in many critical situations, because its very essence made possible, through the creation or the dissolution of coalitions, an equilibrium of forces which prevented any one state from dominating the others."

"To-day the enormous losses resultant from the World War in the various strengths of European nations make possible new and efficacious coalitions that may be either military or diplomatic. The situation centers round the duel being fought between the two great Western Powers. Germany and Russia are no longer capable of exercising a decisive hand, and Italy, by leaning too heavily on one or the other of the two rivals of the West runs the risk of bringing about the very Continental dominance which she wishes to prevent. But however little weight she may apparently have to-day, Italy must make herself felt at London and at Paris. She can be the more insistent in demanding to be heard because of her new government, born out of a weary and exasperated national consciousness, which has given proof of its worth by ratification of the accords of the Washington Conference, by loyal execution of the Rapallo Treaty, and by rigid observance of the treaties of 1919."

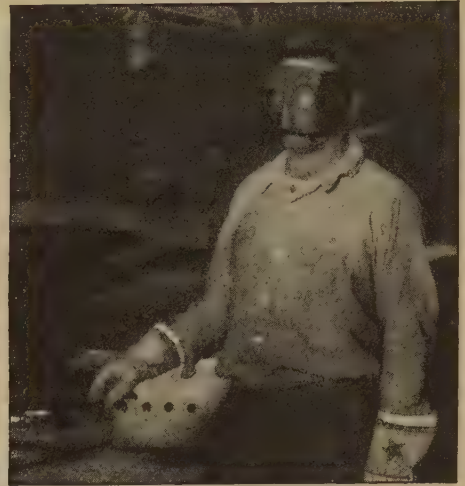
The Milan *Secolo* thinks that a proof of good will on the part of Germany "would disarm France's intentions of dominance", but if this should fail to come, Italy "would give its diplomatic, if not its military adherence to France."



THE REAL VICTOR.

FRITZ (four years after the peace): "So long as they don't agree, I'm quite agreeable."
—John Bull (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Courtesy of The National Safety Council, Chicago.

HOW THE STEEL-WORKER OF TO-DAY IS DEFENDED AGAINST BURNS.

These are types of face-masks used by the American Rolling Mill Company. They are all thrown back on the head when not needed for protection. At the left is shown a denim skull-cap with a face-flap, used by workers rolling steel sheets. The mask shown in the center protects workers from the intense heat of the pits. At the right is a combination face-mask and skull-cap worn by pot-tenders in the galvanizing shop.

THE WAR ON BLISTERS

ONE RESULT OF THE SAFETY MOVEMENT in industrial plants has been the elimination of burns from molten or hot metals in iron and steel works, we are told by the compiler of an article in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), who gives credit for his facts to *The National Safety News*. Burns, he says, hold a leading position among the causes of lost-time accidents. They are seldom fatal, but lost time caused by burns easily may mount up until at the end of the year the total is startling, especially in plants which require much handling of hot material. The seriousness of the hot-metal burn is evidenced, we are told, by the measures taken in combating it by safety engineers throughout the country. We read:

"The use of proper clothing in the iron and steel industry has done much to reduce the hazard. Proper leggings, safe shoes, asbestos hats, face-masks, coats and gloves—these articles of apparel, when used, always have brought about a reduction in burns. Manufacturers are now placing proper protective clothing on the market. The American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O., has designed a number of interesting mechanical guards. A problem at one time was the melting of water connections on water-cooled doors of open-hearth furnaces. The resulting mixture of water and hot slag caused explosions which threw the molten mass to all sections of the open-hearth floor. A heavy metal-cased flexible hose was installed for all water connections and this hazard was totally eliminated.

"Explosions caused by a mixture of hot steel and water often occur in the winter time as snow-covered ingots are being loaded into the charging pan. If the snow is not allowed to drain off, an explosion is almost inevitable when the furnace is charged. To prevent this the company has designed a special charging-pan with drainage holes in the bottom. Numerous splash guards used in pouring hot metal into the molds are designed to drop into place at the point where the hot metal flows into the molds; apertures in the shields allow each steel-pourer to watch the stream. Steel-pourers and helpers are required to wear goggles, wool shirts and asbestos leggings. In addition, each steel-pourer, because he must stay with the heat, wears a heavy webbing apron. A shield guard adjustable to any height also is used on steam hammers in the blacksmith shop. This company uses face-masks suited to various operations. These may be thrown back on the top of the head when not in use.

"The introduction of mechanical and educational preventive measures at the Illinois Steel Co., South Chicago, has reduced

burns approximately 95 per cent. Numerous shields have been installed to protect the men from flame and metal while tapping, and when capping and uncapping molds. One of these, designed as a guard against the latter hazard, is a shield of chain which swings out between the workmen and the mold. Because of its flexibility it does not interfere with his motions.

"We have practically eliminated accidents from splashing metal at our blast furnaces and open hearths since the introduction of goggles, leggings and protective shoes," says J. A. Voss, safety director of the Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind. "We had some difficulty in getting the men to wear this equipment, but now they are accustomed to it."

"At the Cleveland City Forge & Iron Co., Cleveland, numerous devices have been installed which have reduced burns to a great extent, according to R. J. Doyle, safety director. "We found that our employees got burned by stepping too close to the door of the furnace, or by the flames shooting out the door when it was lifted," says Mr. Doyle. "To overcome this we use in front of the furnace door a chain curtain made of 3-16-inch material and through this drips a steady stream of water. Another source of accident was the hot chips and sparks flying back from the hammers. To overcome this we arranged our hammers in parallel rows, placing shields of steel around the back of each hammer to throw all sparks to the ground within two feet of the hammer base. We reduced our accidents from burns about 90 per cent.

"The McClintic-Marshall Construction Co., Pittsburgh, has overcome in a simple manner a hazard which has long been peculiar to the construction industry, that is, burns from falling heated rivets. Altho the men had acquired and were proud of a skill in throwing and catching these red-hot pieces of metal, it was decided that the practise was dangerous and should be eliminated. A 2-inch pipe running from the heater to the riveter below was installed. The man on the heater-end drops the hot rivet into this pipe and it falls into a metal bucket at the other end.

"We have developed a glove for acetylene welders that offers protection to the exposed wrist and forearm from flashes," says J. B. Ayres, superintendent of safety, National Tube Co., McKeesport, Pa. "It is made of split calf hide. In addition to the stitching, seams are clinched with small rivets which add to the life of the glove."

"Consider everything hot." This is the slogan at the plant of the Detroit Steel Products Co., where much hot material is handled. With this in mind at all times workmen there have trained themselves to a high degree of personal carefulness, according to F. J. Williams, manager of the safety and welfare department. Employees test materials before handling."

THE FIRST SLEEPING-CAR

SLEEPERS HAD BEEN IN USE in the United States for twenty years before George M. Pullman began to study their improvement. Recent articles on "the first Pullman sleeper," while they do not deny this fact, may convey a false impression, thinks Vice-President M. C. Kennedy, of the Pennsylvania lines. In a communication to *The Railway Review* (Chicago), Mr. Kennedy states that Pullman began his improvements in 1858, while in 1838 a sleeping-car was constructed for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania system. The circumstances under which this car was designed and built are given in detail by Mr. Kennedy in the letter referred to above, and in an earlier one which he quotes as part of it. He writes:

"The first sleeping-car ever used on an American railroad was on the Cumberland Valley Railroad in the winter of 1837-38, of which railroad I was president from January 1, 1913, to June 2, 1919, when it was merged into the Pennsylvania System, and is now operated as the Cumberland Valley division of the Eastern Region, Pennsylvania R. R."

In 1919, a Philadelphia newspaper having credited the "first Pullman sleeper" to the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Mr. Kennedy wrote the editor as follows:

"It is our impression that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Co. constructed and operated the first sleeping-car that was ever used on an American railroad, quoting from the historical sketch of the C. V. R. R. Co., by William Bender Wilson in the *Pennsylvania Railroad Men's News* of January, 1898:

"The road was no sooner opened than its management was called upon to solve a problem in the interest of public comfort and accommodation. Chambersburg had now become a terminus for an extensive stage-coach travel from the West to the East, and as the coaches arrived late in the night with their passengers anxious to proceed on their journey, notwithstanding

the fatigue they experienced after their long ride over the Alleghenies, the necessity arose for a night line of cars between Chambersburg and Harrisburg to connect with the early morning train for Philadelphia. The necessity was met by the company providing for such a line. The company officials wishing to reduce the discomforts of the journey as far as their road was concerned, conceived the idea of furnishing sleeping accommodations on that line. In carrying out the idea they caused to be

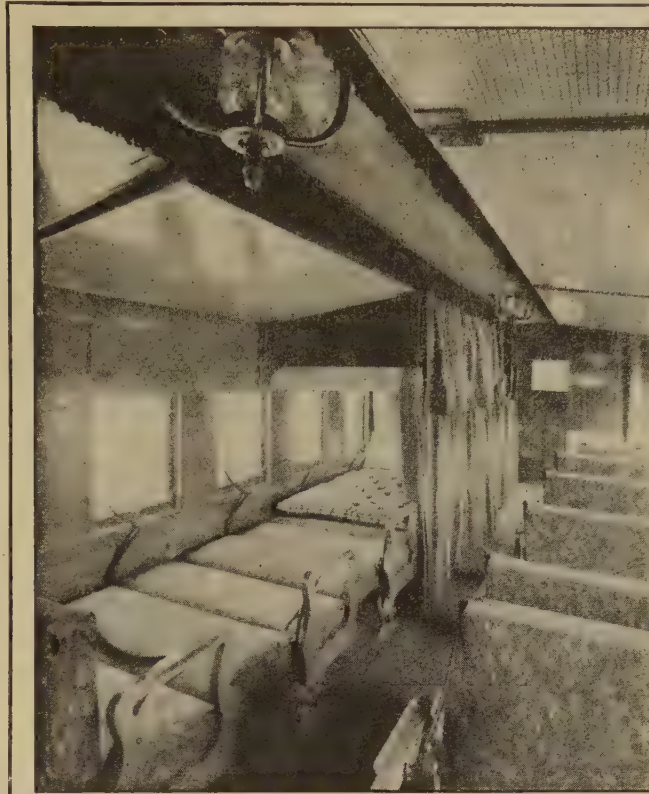
constructed in Philadelphia a passenger car named "Chambersburg" with two-thirds of its room devoted to sleeping-berths. This, supposed to be the first sleeping-car introduced on a railroad, began running in the winter of 1837-38 and continued until 1848, when it was abandoned. The experiment meeting with success, the company immediately converted the passenger car "Carlisle" into a sleeper, with twelve berths, by dividing into four crosswise sections, each section having a lower, middle, and upper berth. These cars were not the luxurious palace cars of the present day, but they answered the purpose, and the travelers who used them, more accustomed to buffetings than the sleeping-car patrons of 1897, had only words of praise for them."

"A good many years ago the facts in regard to the construction of these early sleeping-cars proved to be the ruling evidence in a suit for an infringement of patent between the Pullman Company and the Wagner Company.

"I also call your attention to Gen. Horace Porter's article in 'The American Railway,' page 239, published by Scribner's, which refers to the original sleeping-cars on the Cumberland Valley R. R. in 1837-38 to 1848 and the first Pullman cars that were subsequently constructed and put in service on the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1859."

The Railway Review concludes the discussion with the following editorial comment:

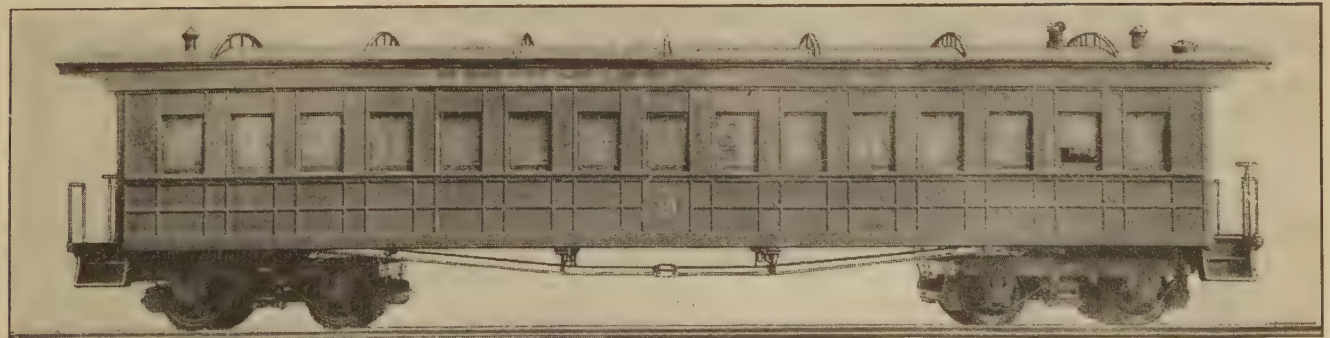
"It will be noted that Mr. Kennedy, in both the above communications, refers to 'the first sleeping-car ever used on an American railroad,' while the articles in *The Railway Review* and the Philadelphia newspaper both referred to the 'first Pullman sleeper.' Thus everybody is right and *The Railway Review* is indebted to Mr. Kennedy for straightening out the historical facts."



By courtesy of the Pullman Company.

INSIDE OLD NO. 9.

In this old car, which was doubtless an improvement on the pre-Pullman sleepers mentioned in the accompanying article, the heat was furnished by stoves at the ends of the car, one of which, with its wood box, is seen in the picture. The lower berths were made up by letting down the seat-backs so as to make each side of the car one long bed with intervening curtains. The upper berths were not hinged, but were pulled up to the ceiling by a system of ropes and pulleys. There were no carpets on the floor or sheets on the beds, but there were blankets and mattresses which were stored during the daytime in one of the sections.



NOT THE FIRST SLEEPING CAR, BUT THE FIRST PULLMAN SLEEPER—OLD NO. 9.

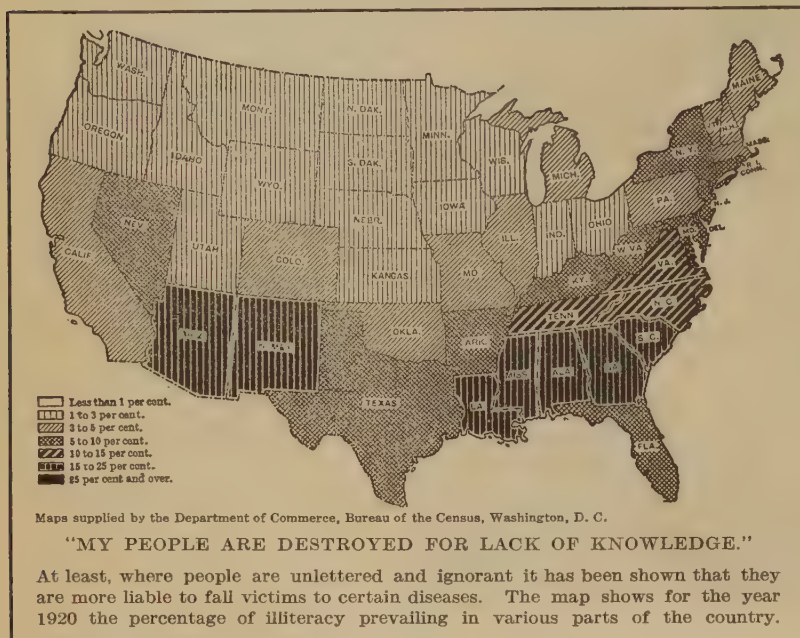
It made its first trip on the night of September 1, 1859, over the Chicago and Alton from Bloomington, Ill., to Chicago.

IGNORANCE AND ILLNESS

SICKNESS DUE TO IGNORANCE exists everywhere, and lack of knowledge is as much a menace to our health and comfort as are bacteria or deadly toxins. This is brought out in an editorial contribution to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). It has been recently shown that for a notable group of diseases the death-rate is greater in regions where illiteracy prevails. The preservation of public health has not heretofore been urged as a reason for the maintenance and improvement of schools and colleges; but it would now appear to be a perfectly valid one, in addition to all the powerful motives that we already have for keeping up

lies with the negroes and native whites, and the urban with the foreign born. The writer continues:

"Pearl and Hsley of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health have attempted to evaluate statistically the possible correlation of mortality in American cities and illiteracy, which must inevitably contribute to detrimental ignorance. Their study indicates that the percentage of illiteracy in an urban community in this country is a significant factor in influencing unfavorably the death-rate of the community from all causes, and under certain particular causes, notably diarrhea and enteritis, pneumonia, diphtheria and measles. The typhoid fever, whooping-cough and puerperal fever death-rates are apparently not significantly correlated with the percentage of illiteracy, for probably quite different reasons in the different cases. Furthermore, there is apparently no significant net correlation between the death-rates from either tuberculosis of the lungs or nephritis with the percentage of illiteracy, presumably for the reason that in these diseases the innate constitution of the individual is an etiologic fact of great importance. If the ignorance which illiteracy postulates can seriously affect the equipment of our population for 'meeting the battle of existence,' the tentative conclusions just reviewed present a strong argument in favor of certain types of elementary education as a public health measure."



our educational standards. Writes the author of the editorial to which we have already referred:

"The problems of preventive medicine involve factors of widely different origin and significance, each of which must be evaluated and assigned a corresponding responsibility. Premature breakdown and premature death, for example, have been attributed to a diversity of causes, such as heredity, infections, poisons, mental strain, physical strain, mental inactivity, physical inactivity, accidents and improper diet. Obviously, each of these demands special consideration in any effort to control or modify the mortality of a group. As Chief Justice Taft has remarked, 'while it is true that to the public mind there is a more lurid and spectacular menace in such diseases as smallpox, yellow fever and plague, medical men and public health workers are beginning to realize that, with the warfare against such maladies well organized, it is now time to give attention to the heavy loss from lowered physical efficiency and chronic preventable disease, a loss exceeding in magnitude that sustained from the more widely feared communicable diseases.'

"No one will question that ignorance acts as a stumbling-block in the path to progress in matters of health as in other fields of human welfare. Pearl has expressed the conviction that one of the greatest difficulties with which the health officer has to contend, in his efforts to ameliorate the conditions which make for morbidity and mortality, must surely be the ignorance of great masses of the population with which he has to deal. So much of effective public health work goes back, on final analysis, to a basis of personal hygiene, he adds, that the dense ignorance and, what is worse, sheer stupidity of a not negligible fraction of our population must be a limiting factor."

According to the census of 1910, we are told, about five and a half million persons in this country were illiterate. More than a third of all illiterates at that time were country-dwellers. The rural illiteracy problem, according to the available statistics,

PASSING OF THE COUNTY JAIL

THERE IS TO BE no more jail in Cook County, Ill., the county in which Chicago is situated. A survey just made by the Chicago Community Trust, at the request of the county commissioners, recommends that instead of a jail (the "least human of all our institutions," Dr. Kirchwey, head of the Trust, calls it) there must be substituted a "house of detention merely for the purpose of holding accused persons for trial. A man is not adjudged guilty except by a jury of his peers; he may be, and often is, accused when innocent. Why put him in jail and fix a stigma on him for life?" Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the Community Trust, writing in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago) quotes a saying that "the only remedy for the county jail is no jail." This, he goes on, does not mean that there shall be no way of holding persons accused of crime until they can be tried. It means that we need a new system, and that is the recommendation of Cook County survey. He continues:

"The Survey recommends that the name 'Jail' be abolished and that there be established in its place an institution to be known as the 'Central House of Detention.' The very change in name implies a wholly different character of institution, and it is doubtful if the character of the institution can be changed without a change of name. The terms 'jail' and 'jail-bird' are inseparably associated in the public mind—the one implies the other.

"A House of Detention should be used for purposes of detention only. Persons convicted of crime should be promptly sent to the proper penal institutions. A House of Detention should be a house, with rooms, not cells; with windows and light and air; with ground outside, and possibilities for useful work and wholesome recreation; there should be opportunity for education and moral improvement of the inmates. 'It is here that opportunity presents itself for the last time perhaps, to turn back this tide of human derelicts into the ways of decent and honorable living.'

"If the size of the population in the house of detention increases, a new house in the same enclosure can easily be built. Each house should be of simple and relatively inexpensive type of construction. Provision for numbers of inmates in different houses can be expanded or contracted without great difficulty. A relatively few cells only may be provided for individuals who prove untractable or dangerous.

"The traditional type of jail permits none of these things. Its monumental character is fixt in steel and stone which can not be changed. It is extravagant—it must be built large enough to

provide for all possible expansions throughout the life of a building of such a character—such a building, costing in our larger cities many millions of dollars, ought to last a hundred years or more. When its single cells are full, two or more prisoners must be confined in one cell; if any cells are empty, the law's delays are made convenient—the cells will soon be occupied."

Another element urged by the Survey as a reason for the temporary type of institution is the fact that the conceptions and methods of treatment of prisoners are undergoing rapid changes. These are certain to affect both the size and character of the institutions to be needed. Some of them are suggested in the questions that follow:

"May we not hope for greater efficiency on the part of the police, which will reduce the present large numbers of persons needlessly arrested? Will there not be improvements in the bail-bond system and extensions of the principle of probation so that many poor but reliable persons now held in the jail may be released on bond or on their own recognizance? Will there not be reforms in the administration of criminal justice so that the period of time awaiting trial will be greatly reduced? Is there not likely to be a growing sentiment in favor of allowing those who must be held in public institutions awaiting trial to do useful work which will support themselves and even help to support their families?

"A large, monumental type of structure would not permit these changes and one of two things would happen—the reform would be thwarted or the building would be relegated largely to disuse. In view of these considerations, the Survey unqualifiedly recommends the temporary type of institution.

"The Survey makes two other major recommendations which are in harmony with the central recommendation. It recommends that there be a separate detention house for women entirely distinct from the main institution, in which all women now held at the various police stations as well as at the jail, shall be held while awaiting disposal of their cases in Police or Criminal Courts. It recommends that there be a separate detention house for boys between the ages of 17 and 20, inclusive."

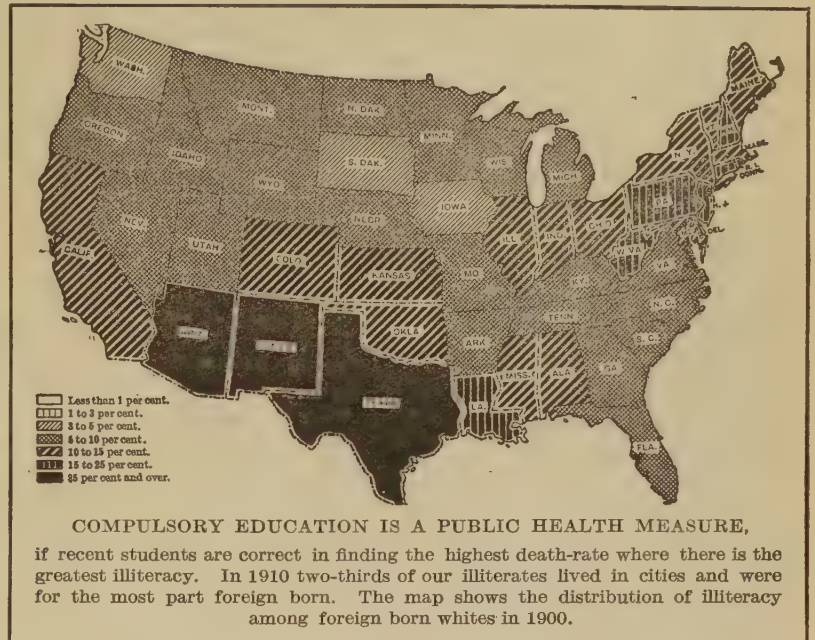
THE VAST AND THE TINY IN SCIENCE—The amazing extension of the scope of science toward both the greatest and least of possible measurements was set forth by Professor S. A. Mitchell, director of the McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, in a recent address reported for Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"The diameter of the universe, he said, had been estimated by Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard to exceed 12,000,000,000,000 miles (twelve followed by fifteen zeros), while at the opposite extreme the electrons, the atoms of electricity that make up atoms of matter, have a diameter of .000000000000016 of an inch (sixteen preceded by twelve zeros). The theory, suggested by Prout in 1815, that all the other atoms are built up out of atoms of hydrogen, is shown by modern investigations to be well founded. Dr. Mitchell says: 'These results suggest the view that the nuclei of all atoms are made up of multiples of hydrogen nuclei, each carrying unit positive charge, the combination being bound together by the external electrons. We thus see that practically the entire mass of the atom is confined on the nucleus but the size of the nucleus is very minute compared with the whole volume of the atom. In fact, the radius of an electron can not be larger in comparison with the radius of an atom than is the radius of the earth compared with the distance from earth to sun. Each atom therefore, forms a miniature solar system, the external electrons being held in place and compelled to perform their orbital motions by the comparatively massive nucleus. Since there may be as many as 92 external electrons it is evident that modern mathematics can not furnish a general solution of the motions of the electrons except in the case of the very simplest of the atoms.' By using this new conception of the atom, Dr. Megh Nad Saha of the University of Calcutta has developed a theory of the very greatest importance to astronomy, Dr. Mitchell said. This theory

enables us to calculate from the light of a star, not only the kind and quantity of the elements it contains, but whether their atoms are electrically charged or neutral, and what are the temperature and pressure of the incandescent gases of the star or sun."

CLIMATE CHANGED WHILE YOU WAIT

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE have been conquered, we are assured by Dr. W. Dwight Pierce, director of the biological department of The Mineral, Metal and By-Products Co. of San Mateo, California, writing in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago). Any condition of weather can now be



brought into a hospital or a factory, he tells us, so that the patient may be treated or the workman may perform his task, under the very best possible climatic conditions. This result is brought about largely by the regulation of temperature and humidity. There is no reason, Dr. Pierce thinks, for sending a patient to a distant climate when precisely the conditions desired may be had in a hospital in his home town. He entitles his article "Bringing Climate to the Patient." Says Dr. Pierce:

"In general, we have known that air overcharged with carbon dioxide is unhealthy. But the student of air-conditioning now assures us that the capacity of the air to absorb carbon dioxide or any other gas and its danger to human health depend entirely upon the varying factors of temperature, atmospheric pressure and relative humidity.

"To the textile industry probably we owe the first serious efforts to control humidity in industrial establishments. Systems of air-conditioning, including ventilation, air-washing, humidifying, dehumidifying, warming, cooling and drying, are the gradual outgrowth of the demands of the industries.

"But the field of air-conditioning is broader and more vital. It opens up visions of greater industrial health, greater personal efficiency and possibly a new principle of hospitalization.

"Expressing the basic principles in terms of the sanitarian and practitioner, we may set down a number of theorems which appear to be fairly well grounded at the present time.

"The normal physiological functioning of the body requires fresh air, or air not overcharged with carbon dioxide, or any other injurious gas.

"Modern industrial practice makes it possible to secure fresh air, or air made fresh by washing, and to maintain it at whatever combination of conditions may be specified.

"The quantity of carbon dioxide which may be held in suspension in the air with safety to the worker depends upon temperature, relative humidity and atmospheric pressure.

"The reactions of temperature upon living organisms can only be correctly thought of in terms of humid-temperature.

"At a given temperature the capacity of the air to absorb

moisture depends upon atmospheric pressure. For every living creature, plant or animal, there is a zone of humid-temperatures in which the life functions are at their greatest efficiency. This zone of temperature and relative humidity is what we used to call the optimum, but was renamed the practicotatum by the writer. The practicotatum for man is a zone having approximately as its boundaries 32 and 55 per cent. humidity and 55° and 70°F. temperature. This zone was denominated by Rosenau the comfort zone, for within it we are the least conscious of the existence of air conditions and feel the greatest sensation of personal comfort.

"The factory, school, hospital, office-building, church or auditorium equipped with modern air-conditioning apparatus that will maintain throughout the year a fixed condition within this human practicotatum will, needless to say, maintain the conditions most favorable to health, happiness, contentment and human efficiency.

"Surrounding the practicotatum is a zone which in the case of man we may call the zone of practical working conditions. No man should be expected to work, except for very short periods under factory conditions, at humid-temperatures outside of this zone, which may be roughly described as bounded by 36° and 90°F. and 2 per cent. and 85 per cent. humidity.

"Hospital patients should be kept by all means within this zone. The nearer the patient can be kept to the practicotatum the better.

"Any condition of weather can be brought into any factory or hospital. Geography and climate have been conquered. If you want to do something which has always in the past been associated with a certain place or climate, you can now do it at home by installing artificial weather. There is no reason for sending a patient to a distant climate, which may be exhausting and enervating and far out of the bounds of effective conditions, when in the hospital in his home town near friends and the source of funds, he can be kept in a cheerier mood at the most favorable conditions for the curing of his malady.

"Surrounding the zone of practical working conditions are subzones of debilitation and discomfort, of sluggishness, of pain and intense suffering (either from cold, heat, dryness, or moisture). Work is often done under these conditions, but it can not be satisfactorily done, and the health of the laborer is soon impaired. Under no circumstances should hospital patients be kept under such air conditions.

"Surrounding these subzones is the anesthetic zone or zone of unconsciousness, comprising all those conditions which induce sleep and unconsciousness preceding death.

"A temperature which is thermopractic at one humidity (that is 90°F. at 35 per cent. humidity) may cause sluggishness—at another humidity (90°F. at 65 per cent.), cause pain and fever at another humidity (90°F. at 80 per cent.) and cause strokes and death at another (90°F. and 100 per cent.).

"Altho 90°F. and 100 per cent. humidity brings about strokes and death, such a condition at 5 per cent. humidity is not likely below 115°F.

"Altho 70 per cent. humidity is regarded as the best for weaving we must not think that any temperature can be withstood at this humidity, for strokes and death may occur at 70 per cent. above 105°; at 100° only cautious work is possible, because of rapid rise in body temperature; at 90° hard work is impossible; and, in fact, operatives should not be required to work above 82°; at 79° one feels discomfort and perspiration; but below 75° there is little or no discomfort in ordinary clothing; at 65° to 70° the best weaving is done in England; at 60° English weavers are satisfied; at 50° to 57° best work is done in New England; below 37° a sense of chilliness is experienced; below 28° one is sluggish; below 22° pain and frost-bite are experienced; and below 10° there is danger of freezing to death unless very active, warmly dressed, and well nourished."

There is no doubt, Dr. Pierce thinks, that any industry adopting this modern theory of air-conditioning, and installing an appropriate system therefor, will greatly increase the efficiency and health of its workers, as well as better the quality of its products. Bread made by the new system of air-conditioning is superior in quality, and the same may be said of macaroni, candies, chemicals and drugs, rubber, and chewing-gum, and multitudes of other products. Needless to say foods made under sanitary air conditions will be superior also from the sanitary standpoint. He concludes:

"Just what combinations of temperature and humidity are necessary in any department to obtain the best quality and greatest quantity of this quality of product, with the greatest efficiency

of machinery and at the least strain upon the physique of the laborer, is a question which must be determined by independent investigation in each department of a plant. In the human factor alone we must consider the racial reactions of the employees, the previous environment, the health and the clothing of the individuals."

SAVING CINDERS IN GERMANY

LOCOMOTIVE CINDERS are now being treated at special plants in German railroad centers. The part still utilizable as fuel is separated from the slag, the former being made into briquettes and the latter used for the manufacture of brick. A writer in *The Scientific American* (New York) reminds us that Germany, once the leading country of continental Europe in coal lands, is now compelled to economize her coal to the utmost. For some time past the several railroad administrations have been at work on projects for treating cinders in this way. Quite recently a plant has been put in operation at Eidelstedt, a suburb of Hamburg, and there are plans on foot to establish fully a dozen such plants at other railroad centers, where new values will be created out of waste fuel from the heating system of railroad locomotives. The process is described as follows:

"Railroad cars on sidings deliver the locomotive cinders forming the raw material for the process. (It may be added here that the railroad administration has 40 per cent. interest in the plant.) A large tipping mechanism empties the cars depositing their contents upon a huge grate. Lumps too large in size are reduced until they pass upon the huge grate downward into pits. From these the cinders are raised by an elevator to the highest point of the plant and drop into great revolving drum sieves that sort out the fine material (from dust to grains about four-fifths of an inch in diameter), while the coarser pieces pass over a sliding plane into a container. Through this latter water is run at high velocity and kept in a vibrating motion by a mechanical shaker. Clinkers, having a high specific gravity sink to the bottom of this container. The lighter particles or partly burned cinders and small bits of coke float on the surface and are carried off by the strong current. In this manner clinkers and cinders are separated. The coke thus sorted out passes on an endless belt transporter and is quickly picked off by workmen. Collected into heaps it is ready for sale and use.

"Meanwhile the fine dust and small bits of cinders have been carried to large rapidly revolving drums equipped with magnetic apparatus. Magnetized steel bands about the width of a man's hand run close to one another around the brass drums. Upon these bands the fine material culm and dust fall through small openings in a continuous trickle. The magnetized bands hold fast the burnt-out cinders and slag; these are brushed off further on in the machinery. But the magnetism of the steel bands does not affect those particles that still are combustible. These latter fall forward beyond the brass drums, being then cleaned and sifted before they are ready for further treatment. They are placed into a mixing vessel and cooked to a tough paste after pitch has been added as a cementing material. The sticky hot paste is carried to revolving drums with openings about four inches in diameter. In these drums the paste is first compressed by short steel pistons, then expelled by another set of pistons. The finished product, fuel briquettes about the size of a man's fist, can soon be seen falling five at a time, steaming hot, from the two revolving drums upon a slide that carries them into the open and to the loading platform.

"It has been calculated that thirteen plants built along the line of the one at Eidelstedt would have a capacity for treating 420,000 metric tons of waste fuel. This would mean the reclaiming of 164,000 tons of good coke with an average heating value of 5,500 calories. Besides, the 63,000 tons of fine coke-dust and culm yielded by the dry-magnetic process could be used, with the addition of coal-dust and pitch, to produce about 74,000 fuel briquettes with a value of about 6,500 calories.

"In other railroad administration districts of Germany similar plants for the treatment of cinders have been established. In some of these plants the combination of the wet-and-dry process has been abandoned and the waste material is separated into reclaimable fuel and slags by a special electro-magnetic process. The larger pieces of coke are picked from the slags by special machinery, and the slag is worked into building bricks."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE NEAR "CRIME WAVE" IN ART

THE COMIC REFLEXES OF BOLSHIEVISM are seen in those "various forms of optical anomaly known as Cubism, Vorticism, Dadaism, Post-impressionism, and the like." So declares Oliver Herford, who believes that the same spirit of "unrest" that has given birth to Russia's "fantastic political theory" clothes itself in the newer forms not only of painting but of music, drama and poetry. As his main thesis in *The Ladies' Home Journal* concerns itself with painting, he merely glances at other fields, like lyric poetry, which, he says, "has its comic reflex in the serious free verse of Miss Lowell and Mr. Carl Sandburg"; and like crime, which he avers is "imbued with the comic spirit . . . in the portentous artificiality of such plays as 'The Hairy Ape.'" The demon of unrest has sent "a wrong-thought broadcast through the social ether" and wrought havoc enough in the plane of politics and social life, Mr. Herford declares; but whether its effect in the field of art and letters passes the bounds of comic relief and becomes "crime," Mr. Herford is not quite ready to decide. By way of ventilating the proposition he admits that to prove a crime there must first be established a motive, and so he asks us to search for the motive "underlying this movement called 'modern art,'" which, like Alice after nibbling the magic cake, grows "curiouser and curiouser" every day. Thus:

"The motive is a threefold one: Love of publicity for publicity's sake, love of talk for talk's sake and love of disorder for disorder's sake—everything, in short, but art for art's sake!

"The publicity motif is amply shown by the fierce and seemingly endless competition of the rival cults to provide the public with fresh food for sensation. Almost every day a new movement is invented, with no other object than to go its immediate predecessor one better in eccentricity. One would think that the ultimate had been achieved by the 'school' that expresses itself by pinning or gluing incongruous objects and substances upon a framed canvas. But no; even that has been surpassed. Only the other day I saw the reproduction of a masterpiece by Picabia which consisted of a diagram seemingly composed of crossed cords strung through what appeared to be bits of wood or cardboard and attached to the edges of the frame. By thus dispensing with the canvas the artist was enabled to look through his picture from behind and appear personally in its reproduction for publication—also he achieved, tho quite unintentionally, the ultimate realism of plain-air!

"Having thus disposed of the canvas, it requires but one step to get rid of the frame; indeed it is rather surprising that such a concession to conventionality as a frame has not been discarded long ere this. Mr. Picabia had best look to his laurels, for even at this moment some genius may be in the throes of composing a frameless, canvasless work of art consisting of miscellaneous junk strung upon a clothesline, to illustrate some new theory of esthetics."

Not since the tower of Babel has such a flood of senseless talk on the subject of Art been loosed upon the world, says Mr. Herford, in the second count of his indictment:

"And when I say Art, I mean Art in the abstract, Art with a capital A. And with all their theorizing and preaching and babbling of *synthesis, polyphony, visionalization, psychology*, form essence, *linear cadence*, and heaven knows what, never has a laboring mountain of talk given birth to a more *ridiculus mus* in the way of artistic achievement.

"Beware of the talking painter and the talking sculptor, the painter or sculptor with a theory; he may be a successful imitator, but seldom a creator. There are of course exceptions. Leonardo

was something of a talker; so was Michelangelo; but in addition to being great talkers they were creative geniuses. Leonardo, if I am not mistaken, invented the wheelbarrow. Or was it Michelangelo?

"Whistler, too, was a talker, but Whistler did not talk purely for talk's sake; he talked in self-defense. Whistler *talked back* rather than talked, and—incidentally—he painted! Some are



A MUSEUM GAUGUIN,

that all may now judge. Mr. Herford thinks it "monstrously ugly and vilely drawn." We imagine the devotees rushing to the rescue.

born talkers; others have talk thrust upon them. No one ever had so much talk thrust upon him as James McNeill Whistler, and no one ever thrust it back again so successfully.

"No, I think the painters and sculptors of the Freak Modernist school—let us in the future call them Freakists for short—must be acquitted of anything like criminal conspiracy against Truth and Beauty, the science of whose expression we call Art.

"But love of publicity and love of talk, considered as motives, do not justify a criminal indictment; and as for the third motive—happily of the minority—love of disorder for disorder's sake, at the most it only calls for committal to an asylum for the hopelessly or temporarily insane.

"You may call them anarchists, if you like, this Freakist minority, but they are harmless anarchists. To denounce them is the worst policy in the world; they thrive on abuse; it is the breath of their nostrils. Left to themselves, like the famous Kilkenny cats, there will soon be none of them, for they hate each other as a leucocyte hates a bacillus, as Cézanne hated Gauguin, as Gauguin hated beauty or as Narcissus didn't hate

himself. Ridicule is the only thing that annoys the Freakist and he prefers even ridicule to being ignored altogether."

Then Mr. Herford turns to the critics and tries "to keep a straight face even when writing about art critics":

"Critics are like eggs; there are good eggs and bad eggs, and there is also the Saturday Night Egg, which has tried all the week to be good, and unfortunately too many critiques are written on a Saturday night—and very late!

"If, as I remarked before, the Freak movement in art is the comic relief of the tragedy of Bolshevism, then surely the Freak critic is the farcical climax of the comic relief.



"A FORCEFUL EXAMPLE OF CREATIVE SINCERITY."

says Mr. Herford, adding that it was "painted by an inmate of the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane. Believed to be a symbolic representation of Maternity. Note the pathos in the face of the child's doll which, to paraphrase Mr. Raymond Wyer, expresses not merely the emotion of one doll but the emotion of all dollhood. The other figure, as is proper in symbolic designs, may represent anything you please."

"Sometimes I think the Freakists are inspired by that mocking spirit the French call *blague*, and I take a sinful joy in watching the unhappy critic trying, like a circus rider, to keep his balance on the two horses, realism and impressionism, at the same time.

"To tell the truth, the critic business isn't what it used to be. Many years ago, before Manet and Whistler kicked over the traces, it was much easier going. In those days—this is hard to credit, but I am told it is a fact—the students in the Kensington School of Art had to go in for written examinations, and one of the questions in the examination paper on landscape painting ran as follows: 'State the dimensions of a landscape, and where should the little brown tree be placed?'

"What a carefree, sheltered life the art critic must have led in those gracious Victorian times! Alas! the 'little brown tree' of to-day is neither little nor brown. It is more likely to be of a magenta purple or robin's-egg blue with orange-yellow stripes, and thankful, too, to be recognized as a tree at all and not mistaken for a meeting-house or a striped zebra.

"Then one day the great Mr. Ruskin quite properly tho not very politely called the great Mr. Whistler a coxcomb and accused him of 'flinging a pot of paint in the public's face'—and was sued for libel; and Mr. Whistler won the verdict, being awarded damages to the amount of one farthing!

"Since that day the art critic has never had a moment's peace. He is a haunted man—

and walks in fear and dread,
And, having once turned round, walks on and
turns no more his head,
Because he knows a frightful fiend doth close
behind him tread.

And the 'frightful fiend' is the specter of Jimmy Whistler.

"To-day the shuddering critic has to watch his step and stop, look and listen and tread softly for fear the like of what happened to John Ruskin may happen to him also. And knowing his fear, Pablo Picasso and Paul Gauguin and Henri Matisse make images of hideously deformed females and Epstein and Nadleman model monstrosities and Picabia contrives masterpieces out of bits of string and newspaper clippings and fishbones and in solemn tones they chant in unison: 'Remember how the critics of yesterday mocked at Manet and Puvis and Monet and Whistler, and how they were confounded, and beware how you mock at us lest you also be confounded as were they.' And the critics, ignorant of logic, reason in this wise: 'Genius is incomprehensible; these men are incomprehensible; therefore these men are geniuses.' And remembering the fate of John Ruskin, they are filled with a great fear, and, knowing not which way to turn, raise up a smoke-screen of words and say: 'Sincerity is the parent of great works; these men are sincere; therefore their works are great.'

"That sincerity is a virtue, I should be the last to deny; but there is no greater error than to suppose that because a work is sincere it is necessarily good.

"If in all the catalogs of the virtues there be one that may be justly described as a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, that one is sincerity. Half the inmates of our jails and insane asylums are the innocent victims of misdirected sincerity.

"The man who spends his life and his substance trying to invent a perpetual motor is sincere."

"Another form of smoke-screen these art critics find very handy when confronted by some weird example of freak art which they fear may be a work of genius is to say that 'the artist has satisfied his vision.' He may be color-blind or astigmatic or mentally deficient, and his painting of Sunrise on the Susquehanna may look like the explosion of a mud scow on a rainy day, but some mysterious rhythmic vibration, communicated directly from the canvas, tells the critic that the artist has satisfied his vision, and that is enough; with a flourish of ready-made phrases and shopworn adjectives he proclaims the wretched fake a masterpiece of genius.

"If you satisfy your vision, you may go as far as you please."

"What a fine slogan this for Lenine and Trotzky and the red-handed visionaries of the Russian revolution!"

If he were assigned to report a baseball game for a sporting journal and "should describe a home-run by Babe Ruth as 'exhibiting a mellow atmospheric tone value in the chiaroscuro of its middle distance,'" Mr. Herford, says he, "would expect to lose his job." But he goes on to aver:

"My performance would be not a whit less comic than the following description by Mr. Raymond Wyer—quoted from the Bulletin of the Worcester Art Museum—of an unspeakably bad painting by Paul Gauguin. The picture is the monstrously ugly and vilely drawn representation of a Tahitian woman sitting cross-legged upon the floor, her head resting upon her hand. It is called '*La Femme Accroupie*,' and this is what Mr. Wyer has to say about it:

"A joyous, light and spirited emotion fills the canvas. . . . It has both sculptural and architectural strength. The members are like mighty girders powerfully organized and balanced. . . . the line-drawing is in evidence and is important in indicating the form. In comparing '*La Femme Accroupie*' with another figure in absorbed meditation, namely Rodin's '*Le Penseur*' one feels greater intensity of our picture. . . . The brown figure with white drapery on a floor of dull salmon pink is a striking color arrangement. In the background are intense blues, violets, yellows and greens."

"I confess I have not seen the original painting itself, but Mr. Wyer's description of what he calls its color arrangement is sufficiently alarming to keep me at a safe distance, besides which I possess an excellent photograph direct from the canvas, which reproduces with gruesome fidelity all its other horrors of drawing, modeling and composition.

"Gauguin, by the way, was known to be a profound admirer of the famous Impressionist Cézanne, and has often been charged with imitating him, but, in this instance, imitation was regarded as anything but the sincerest flattery.

"The following conversation is quoted verbatim from Jerome Eddy's Cubists and Post-Impressionism:

"Gauguin likes your work immensely, and imitates you,' a friend once said to Cézanne.

"Eh! he does not understand me,' was the angry response. 'I never have and never will accept a lack of modeling or

graduation; that is nonsense. Gauguin is not a painter; he produces simply Chinese figures."

The moral drawn by Mr. Herford is that art critics, "to write in safety, should stick as closely as possible to long words and vague generalities, the vaguer the better." For—

"Critics, like aviators, are, to speak Hibernically, on safe ground only when very high up in the air. When they attempt to perform showy critical stunts too near the earth they are in danger of coming to grief.

"Upon the whole, I think we must acquit the critics as well as the artists of any premeditated crime against art. The artists are too joyous and the critics are too funny—unconsciously funny, I mean; and, after all, is not joy the essence of art and unconscious humor the essence of art criticism? A man may 'smile, and smile, and be a villain,' but to make others 'smile, and smile, and be a villain' is quite another pair of shoes.

"The trouble is that in this so-called Art Movement every one is sailing under false colors. The critics are galloping around in lions' skins, making a barnyard noise that they think will pass for roaring, and artists are wearing their own clothes inside out and trying to look serious about it. If the artists had been honest and called their movement Modern Nonsense instead of Modern Art much confusion of thought would have been avoided. After all, what more wholesome mental tonic is there than the undiluted essence of nonsense? Nonsense is to the artist what golf is to the tired banker, the concentrated negation of thought, diverting his weary soul from the entangling allurements of Nature.

"It is my private opinion that Lear's Book of Nonsense will be read when Ruskin's 'The Stones of Venice' is forgotten and Whistler's 'Ten o'Clock' but a remembered title."

VICTORIANISM AGAIN—English fiction of the past year has shown a reversion, for the most part, to a day that has been condemned in the roundest of terms. If we were glad of anything before the war it was that we had escaped from the thrall of Victorian sentimentality, but Miss Mary Agnes Hamilton points out in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), that we have come around the circle again:

"Mr. Hugh Walpole, whose 'The Cathedral' displays his talent for bravura to great advantage, has gone right back out of the war era; while both Miss May Sinclair, in 'Anne Severn and the Fieldings'—her best work for some time—and Miss West, in 'The Judge,' treat it incidentally and 'off' only. They know their business; we do not want to hear about the war, but the avoidance is significant.

"It is largely this avoidance, not always conscious or admitted, that accounts for the other marked feature of the novels of the year: the positive of this negative. One saw this as beginning a year ago. It has since become much more definite. I mean the reversion to sentimentalism, to the commonplace, to conventionality—to all the timidities, pieties, ambiguities of feeling and of mind that we lump together under the name Victorianism.

"From this point of view the success of 'If Winter Comes' is no accident, but a revealing symptom. 'This Freedom,' with its devastating literalness, as a seller, beat hollow such relatively artistic efforts to get the 'intimate' and, at the same time, the domestic touch as 'The Cathedral,' and Mr. E. C. Booth's fine Yorkshire story of fundamental passion and rustic character, 'The Tree of the Garden,' on the one hand, and Mr. H. G. Wells's self-repetition in 'The Secret Places of the Heart,' or Mr. Bennett's brilliantly vulgar capture of the mind of the Sunday papers in 'Lilian,' on the other. Did not Mr. Compton Mackenzie's 'The Altar Steps' show another aspect of the same—what is vaguely talked of as the revival of religion?"

Miss Hamilton also sees fiction turning in another direction to "escape the harsh actualities of this present world of ours":

"Mr. J. D. Beresford, in a very interesting paper, predicted that this would be so, and foreshadowed a revival of what he called 'fantasy.'"

A DEMOCRACY FOR "STUNTS"

BRITAIN IS BREAKING ITS TEETH over a word taken over from us that it can not define, but knows perfectly its meaning. "Stunt" is the word and it found a ready acceptance there, probably because there were ready-made things to be represented by it. A writer in *The Nineteenth Century* makes the suggestion that it "would be a good 'stunt' to offer a prize for the best definition, not exceeding eight words in length" in spite of the fact that "everybody knows what a stunt is." The writer here, with a long name, Mr. Reynell J.



AS MARIN VISIONS "LOWER MANHATTAN."

Too joyous to be a real crime, pictures of the extreme modernist school commit the critics to being "too funny," thinks Mr. Herford.

R. G. Wreford, rather imagines that the word was "imported from America during the war, like munitions; and it seems likely to cost us almost as much." Departing early from its significance in connection with aviation, the word now has come to mean "anything sufficiently sensational to attract public attention in a large and intrinsically unmerited degree." But inasmuch as the first illustration the writer thinks of is the public career of Mr. Lloyd George, we breathe an easy relief that we can not be held responsible here. We are not let down as easily on the next count, which is the film industry, considering that America monopolizes so much of the world's film business. As this Frankenstein is threatening us also, we may get some help as well as solace from the woes of others:

"Probably in no other industry is every consideration so deliberately and absolutely sacrificed to the demands of the 'stunt' fetish. In the film we possess the most powerful organ of propaganda which the world has yet known. The language of the film is, as has been said, international. There is nobody to whom the film can not appeal, whatever the degree of erudition of its witnesses. It can influence the world for good or for evil, or it can influence it not at all; and generally it influences it either for evil or not at all. Its enormous possibilities are prostituted, its power diffused or wasted, by the blind worship which its controllers accord to the 'stunt.' 'Stunts' permeate the business throughout, from production to presentation; and the never-ceasing demand for new 'stunts' daily racks the brains of the very able men and women who produce and advertise new films.

"The effect of these 'stunts' is not considered. Most of them are not deleterious to the public, for whose benefit or deception they are conceived; but they do not in any way appeal to the intelligence, and their whole tendency is to thrill rather than to educate, so that, while not doing any great amount of definite and

positive harm, they are helping to stultify the public mind, and to render it more than ever susceptible to the 'stunt.' My chief quarrel with the films of the present day is that the majority of them are devised in cynical disregard of great and valuable opportunities. Producers seem to enjoy 'stunts' and the task of making ridiculous films. They may, and no doubt will, say that their aim is to give the public what it wants, and that there is every indication that the public likes 'stunts.' There is an element of truth in this, and, thanks to the power of 'stunts' themselves, there is little evidence to show that the public is getting tired of them."

The next subjects which this writer interprets in the light of the "stunt" obsession are democracy and education. Some of his observations are of application to any democratic state, tho he addresses England. He inveighs against people who "will not admit the patent futility of superimposing a democratic form of government upon an electorate which is so little instructed that an ingenious 'stunt' can make it vote quite against its own interests." Modern popular education, he declares, does produce exactly the type of mind most easily swayed by a "stunt." England has just called to justice "one who was a master of the art of 'stunting'" and he is now "serving a long and terrible sentence."

"It is sad and humiliating to think that the law must punish those who demonstrate us to ourselves. In this case the 'stunter' was a man of enormous ability, both in conceiving and executing 'stunts' of all kinds. He might have been Prime Minister had he not chosen to flirt all his life rather dangerously with the law, which is, fortunately, almost a deity in the cosmos of the average Englishman. He had all the qualities essential to success, for he appreciated the deep truth contained in the following verse, which, in view of its relevance and in spite of its having been composed by an uncle of mine, I may perhaps be pardoned for quoting:

If you want to succeed in the world
You must take up your trumpet and blow it,
See your banner is freely unfurled,
And take every occasion to show it.
If you only make plenty of noise
And plenty of show to begin it—
'Tis that which the public enjoys,
They're sure to think something is in it!

"But because he was found to have flagrantly offended the law this potential Premier is now and forever discredited."

The first essential of a democracy, Mr. Wreford maintains, "is an intelligent electorate, a 'stunt'-proof, sane and instructed electorate." He asks:

"How many elections have been won by catch-phrases—slogans, as they are sometimes called, which are really condensed 'stunts'? How many inferior and incapable men have been conjured into high office by their genius for 'stunting' alone? How many great and noble men have remained mute and inglorious through their lack of that genius?

"The existence of a national assembly of elected representatives is not a guaranty of democracy. We are establishing what we euphemistically term 'Representative Government' in Egypt; but is there any one who supposes that it will succeed? Democratic constitutional forms in such a country are most dangerous, for they serve only as a cloak for the machinations of an unscrupulous oligarchy; and they are virtually nothing more than a fraud.

"And so it is, in a less acute degree, in this country. The sham democracy which we enjoy, and to which Dean Inge may well object, is a menace, for it begets a smug contentment which is founded upon a false belief. We believe that we are governing ourselves; but we are not, except in so far as we are allowed to make a mark on a ballot-paper once at least in every five years.

This gives to the individual the physical sensation of being a member of a self-governing community; but we are not allowed the intellectual sensation of considering in full and in all its details the issue upon which we vote. 'Stunts' make up our minds for us.

"Government by 'stunt' is a reality. How long we shall tolerate it remains to be seen. It contains, of course, a sporting element, and so long as we permit the welfare of our country to remain the stake in a game of chance, just so long shall we maintain our discredited and discreditable educational system. It is a sense of proportion, above all, that we must develop, for at present ours is so vitiated that no doubt we shall acclaim our next distinguished film visitor with greater enthusiasm than that with which we shall honor the return of General Sir Charles Harington, who has saved the world, for a time at least, from another war. . . .

"The 'stunt' section of the press can not claim to be innocent of the charge of pandering to the blotting-paper mind. It may think it waste of time to cast pearls before swine; but it should at least try to give the 'swine' ideas above worn-out husks. The British public is remarkably intelligent, considering the lifelong handicaps which beset it. Its education and environment tend to bemuse it, and it is only because of its caution and stability—qualities instinctive rather than intellectual—that it has saved itself from ruin. But it is quite time that we made use of the national intellect; and until we develop this quality we shall hover on the edge of an exceedingly unattractive precipice."



WHAT YOU LIKE.

tho Mr. Herford interprets this specimen of modern art by Mrs. A. Roosevelt as "the statue of a child's hat balanced on an inverted umbrella."

ANOTHER POET LAUREATE—Poets laureate do not seem to impress the memory. Colorado's appointment of Mrs. Nellie Burgett Miller to that post moves the New York *Tribune* to refer to this State as having "stolen a march on her sisters." But we remember that Nebraska has already crowned John G. Niehardt, and a correspondent once apprized us that California had so honored Miss Ina Coolbrith. New York onlookers do not seem to sense the obligation imposed by one who "for fifteen years has translated the glories of Colorado landscape into verse." Also she appears to have done this for Colorado ears alone:

"Nor has her muse neglected any of the old-fashioned themes that used to invite to rhapsody. Yet, it is reported, nothing from her pen has appeared in book covers. Either the publishers have been remiss or Colorado has its own notion of poetic values.

"Laureates, it has been supposed, were going out of fashion. In England every now and then somebody tries to abolish the office, which is really quite harmless, since all that is now demanded of the incumbent is silence. Horatio Bottomley brought the grievance up in Parliament. England still has her laureate and Bottomley is in jail.

"If a poet is to give a *quid pro quo* for the laurel it must be in the vein of eulogy. The field of candidates is thus extremely limited. The current lyrists whose emanations are most acclaimed and brilliantly jacketed would think themselves horribly bourgeois if they sang a pleasant song of anything or anybody. Mrs. Miller is understood to be a cheerful body, active in women's club circles and very literary. She had rather than not lilt in a happy strain. Her new honor does credit to the heart of Colorado, tho the anthologists know her not."

The *Times* also is disturbed over this unprinted laureate:

"Mrs. Miller is probably the only person in the United States above the age of seven whose poems have not been published in book form (we mean the actual physical age of seven; if mental age is considered, the limit must be reduced to about two and a half, or even lower). But a grateful Commonwealth which wants to reward her for this abnegation can think of nothing better than to make her poet laureate, thereby making it certain that some enterprising publisher will presently bring her out."

THE RAPID FIRE OF FAME

A "SEDDENTARY AND EREMITICAL OBSERVER" of the literary scene, as he describes himself, writes from the quiet groves of Harvard to remind us that we produce a "greatest living writer" once a month, stretching this sometimes to twice and thrice. He gives his observations in a letter to the "Bowling Green" column of the New York *Evening Post* with the prefix title of "Skeletonized History of 1922." Thus:

"Going over my notes for the past year, I see that at various times during 1922 we were assured, in various quarters, that each of the following was the Greatest of Living Writers:

"In January, 1922, the Greatest Living Writer was said to be *Eugene O'Neill*.

"In February, *Joseph Hergesheimer*.

"In March, *D. H. Lawrence*.

"In April, *F. Scott Fitzgerald*.

"In May, *Robert Charles Benchley*.

"In June, *George Santayana*.

"In July, *James Joyce*.

"In August, *Marcel Proust*.

"September 1-15, *Sinclair Lewis*.

"September 15-30, *James Branch Cabell*.

"October 1-10, *Heywood Brown*.

"October 10-31, *Thomas Mann*.

"November 1-15, *T. S. Eliot*.

"November 15-17, *Ben Hecht*.

"November 17-30, *Harry Kemp*.

"December 1-4, *Coningsby Dawson*.

"December 4-13, *Stuart P. Sherman*.

"December 13-23, *Dr. Coné*.

"December 23-31, *Will Rogers*.

"The chief tendency of the year, of course, was the general drift toward Eros, marked, however, about the time of the September equinox, by a firm recovery on the part of some of the less ejaculatory writers. It begins to look as tho the decuman billow of the younger generationists is receding toward the main. And Venus, at the moment, is somewhat in declination as compared with Pallas.

"It is evident from the scientific tabulations in my memoranda that in the year 1922 Ezra Pound, Harold Stearns and Amy Lowell definitely blew up and are no longer to be considered as fulminatives or detonators. They have retired to previously prepared positions. I am fond of them, but the facts are as stated.

"H. L. Mencken also has slid into the ranks of the *vieux jeu*. He is no less genially entertaining, but his bag of tricks is now getting a bit too familiar.

"Lytton Strachey, the idol of 1921 among intelligentsia, rather lost ground in 1922 by publishing a book of his earlier stuff; pleasant enough, but hardly Big Time.

"The kallipygian artists of the *Dial* school—the Picassos and demi-Tassos—are teetering on the pinnacle.

"The younger set of maritime writers are tittering on the binnacle.

"Personally, I'd like to know more about this chap Thomas Mann, who is, I gather, a German. He looks rather good to me.

"During the first two days of January, 1923, I have not noticed any one being hailed as the Greatest Living Writer. That may be due to New Year resolutions on the part of the critics.

"My own opinion—tho you haven't asked me to express it—is that one of the greatest living writers is J. M. Barrie. You have spoken of Montague's 'Disenchantment' (a very noble book I agree) as one of the great works of the war. Let me mention another—Barrie's book of playlets, 'Echoes of the War.' My word, man, what loveliness!

"At no time during 1922 was W. L. George asserted to be the Greatest Living Writer. We are making progress.

"Forgive these curlicues of an idle pen. It's fun to be a mere onlooker, with nothing to gain or lose by merely telling how things honestly strike you.

"E. TENEBRIS LUX, Harvard '02."

This writer's list shows an international outlook, so we may quote in closing from the *Westminster Gazette* (London), where

Mary Agnes Hamilton reveals a similar state of affairs in England. "If, as has often been asserted, and with very considerable show of reason, it is in its novels that the mind of a generation is seen most truly reflected, that of ours in 1922, as judged from the years fiction is a strangely muddled, criss-cross affair."

Perhaps what our list shows most is an intent determination to see greatness with the faith, now so popular, that we'll eventually find it there.



A CUBIST HEAD,

that Mr. Herford finds first cousin to some of the astigmatic pictures of El Greco.

RODIN'S COLD DEATH-BED

THE LAST DAYS OF RODIN were bitter and uncomfortable, according to the charges made in a recent volume of reminiscences by his secretary, Mademoiselle Tirel. The shame of the neglect of so great a genius lies in the fact that, tho he died during the days of privation consequent upon the war, there were French officials who secured coal to heat their own houses and turned a deaf ear to the appeals made in behalf of the dying sculptor. In a letter from Paris printed in the *American Art News*, the facts are briefly set forth:

"Under an amateurish litter of rag, tag and bob-tail reminiscence, with some refuse from back-stair and kitchen, the last book on Rodin, claiming to show a great man in his small moments, contains a very serious and important

charge. Apparently the scavenger was a necessary bait for drawing attention to certain circumstances for which it was impossible to obtain a hearing, since mandarins in high positions are involved.

"Related by a former secretary of Rodin and stamped more-over with the approval of his son, it gives a most pitiful picture of Rodin's last moments. It literally affirms that he and his poor old wife, both suffering from lung trouble, were entirely forsaken by their influential friends and that these actually left them to die of cold in the wind-swept house on the heights of Meudon, near Paris, in which they spent the bitter, war-stricken, fuel-deprived winter of 1916-1917.

"This accusation is written out in unambiguous terms, and the names of the culpable are given in full. Mademoiselle Tirel says she was in the house and she knows. I can say that I was in Paris and that I know that government officials, several of whom were informed of Rodin's predicament, could obtain coal when they wished.

"Mademoiselle Tirel quotes Rodin's doctors who, she said, pleaded in vain for their patients, as also Mlle. Judith Cladel, the writer, one of Rodin's most loyal friends, and none of these has come forward to deny her statements. She goes so far as to say that the official in charge of the centrally heated Hotel Biron (or Musée Rodin), and of the sculptor's statuary housed there, refused to give admittance to the old man when he asked to be transferred to his former residence.

"This functionary is bringing an action against the author on the plea that the book is an aspersion on Rodin's character and has asked for its confiscation pending the determination of the courts. The latter demand has at once been turned down, while the former imputation is laughed at in Paris. A photograph of Rodin taken five days before his death does not bespeak a happy state and is pitiful to look at for those who knew him.

"The survivors of the thousands of foreign soldiers who came to fight in the war for the land which gave birth to men like Rodin—some almost for Rodin—will not be a little disgusted to hear such revelations. The intrigues which Mademoiselle Tirel describes—perhaps not entirely without some personal animosity—as having surrounded the defenseless old man's solitary death-bed, and the influence brought to bear upon his weak mind in the compilation of the clauses of his will, make sad and sordid reading, but are of more local concern."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



FROM SUCH MOUNTAIN HOMES MAY COME FUTURE LINCOLNS AND FARRAGUTS.

Asking only for a chance, the people of the Southern Mountains are to-day breaking away and searching for "book-larnin'" and a larger life.

A PEOPLE WHO "HANKER FER LARNIN'"

NOT CHARITY, BUT A CHANCE TO "LARN," is the cry of Lincoln's people in the Cumberland Mountains which only a few poorly endowed institutions are trying to heed. And the "hankerin' fer book-larnin'" of these people from whom the martyred President sprang is the same, we are told, as that which animated him. Take, for instance, the story of Mary McAfee, as it is told by Ida Clyde Clarke in *The Pictorial Review*. Mary McAfee had ten children, the youngest of whom had inherited their "Maw's" wish to go to school. When the crisis came the old man sucked a corncob pipe and looked at the misty mountains, as was his wont in such crucial times, but "Maw" ironed her one percale dress, retrimmed her black straw hat, and hied her down to a university, near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The Dean told her there was no work for John and Mary to do; all the jobs were taken up, and he guessed that money was out of the question. "Maw" looked at the long trail back, and saw her old man still sucking his corncob pipe. The thought inspired her. She traded in the family's cow for the first \$50 with which to start John and Mary. Hers was the spirit of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, which, several writers tell us, still broods over the Southern mountains, where for more than 300 years native-born Americans have lived and died off the trail of civilization. Mountains make men, it is said, and it must be true, believes the writer, for, she points out, from the great Appalachian system of the South came Lincoln, President Andrew Johnson, who at 21 could neither read nor write, General Sam Houston, David Farragut, President James K. Polk, fighting Andrew Jackson, William G. McAdoo, and Cassius Clay, who, as United States Minister to Russia, refused to take off his hat to the Czar until the Czar took off his hat to him. Their names are remembered, but the land from which they sprang is half forgotten.

Henry Clay once spoke at a barbecue in Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky meet, and he stopt

suddenly in his speech to say, "I can hear the tramp of coming millions to these mountains." The prophecy has not yet been fulfilled; these people are but imperfectly known in song and story, much of which has to do with feuds and moonshine. Of their inner lives, says the writer, we know little. Nobody has ever appraised the value of these three and a half million "pure" Americans secluded behind the hills. Perhaps, as former President Woodrow Wilson has said, they "are a great people stored away by Providence for a time of need." And surely, says *The Pictorial Review* writer, that time of need has come. It is true, we are told, that there are many hopeful elements in the situation. First, she gives credit to the missionaries of various churches who, years ago, made small beginnings and established little schools and little churches in the wilderness. Some of these have grown to impressive proportions, "but all combined are not able to scratch the surface of the great and tragic need, and no one of these institutions is anything like adequately financed." Last fall nearly two hundred boys and girls found the door of one college shut against them because they didn't have a little golden pass-key and the college was unable to help them, willing, as the applicants were, to work. "Think of it, a young American boy or girl denied the privilege of education for lack of a month's board in advance at the rate of \$3.50 a week—the price of a pair of silk stockings or a theater ticket!" It takes, we are told, \$250 a year to go through this college, but seventy-one per cent. of the enrolment are working their way through, and until last fall no boys or girls who came with a month's board were turned away, "tho things have been hard with the managers these last few years." In view of their quickened spirit, then, says the writer:

"We have got to stop thinking of these mountain people in terms of feuds and moonshine. However cruel and unjust and unsound the background of the mountain feud may be, it was the feud spirit we have had to cultivate in order to make

war. It was men like Alvin York, well grounded in the feud 'ideal,' that took the Stars and Stripes over the trenches. But the feud spirit has got to go—not only in the mountains, but among the nations. We can not consistently believe in war and denounce the mountaineer for continuing his family feuds.

"And in the Southern mountains the feud is going—and going rapidly. The younger generation has seen the light of better things. Nothing could be more sharply drawn than the line between the older generation there and the new. The visitor will undoubtedly see picturesque costumes, quaint characters, customs dating back to the Old World, conditions of life unbelievably primitive, and ignorance that is appalling.

"Sanitary conditions in some of the rural schools in so progressive a State as Tennessee are inexpressibly bad. In many of them little children sit on hard, backless benches, their little legs dangling, with their feet six inches or more from the floor. A visitor, appalled at this equipment, said to a 'prominent citizen' who was showing him around: 'Heavens, man, these children will have spinal curvature! Why don't you shorten the legs of these benches?' The answer was: 'We have no money.' 'Money,' said the visitor; 'it's not a matter of money. Have you got a saw and five minutes of time?' They hadn't thought of that.

"And yet one sees in those mountains also young people who look and act and feel as other young people look and act and feel everywhere in the world.

"The new generation is the white hope in the situation. And we have got to give them a chance. From their ranks may come the leaders of the future. They live close to God down there. They are thinking straight and feeling deeply. If you think all the people of the mountains are ignorant and shiftless and immoral, go down and see for yourself.

"The mountain folk are innately refined. Their characters are strong. Their natures are kindly. As they see right and wrong, there is no compromise between them. The religion of the mountain people is primitive in the extreme, but no one can doubt its sincerity who has heard a congregation of hard-shell Baptists in the Tennessee mountains sing 'The Little Brown Church in the Wildwood.' The only aristocracy there is the aristocracy of religion.

"Neighborliness is an outstanding characteristic of the mountain people, tho there has been little to stimulate it. The only community life is furnished by the post-office and the funerals.

"Perhaps it is not intended that one shall finish a great work within the short span of a single life. The most that those who have received the light can do is to bear the torch aloft until the hand fails and then pass it on to other and stronger hands.

"Shall we not bear it aloft and resolve to keep it glowing during our generation that it may shine with even greater glory in the next? Shall we not resolve that we will neither falter nor fail until no American boy or girl shall feel impelled to plead, 'Give us not charity, but a chance?'"

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THE BIBLE

THE BIBLE IS STILL the world's best seller, the demand last year being so great that about 30,000,000 volumes were printed and distributed by all agencies in various parts of the world. This, of course, has involved a tremendous amount of translation, and from the 1922 report of the American Bible Society, having its headquarters in New York, we learn that the Scriptures are known and read in every land and are published in nearly every tongue, from Albanian, Arabic and Bulu to Yiddish, Zapotec and Zulu. At the red-brick Bible House in New York the Scriptures have been published in sixty-eight languages and in six systems of embossed type for the blind. Altogether, and up to 1920, the Scriptures have been published in 725 languages and dialects. During the past decade, continues the report, some complete book of the Bible has appeared in a new language at the rate of one every six weeks. This counts nothing less than a complete single book of the Bible. Some of the languages are now obsolete. In others the Scriptures were prepared principally for philological purposes. But the fact stands, we are told, that the whole Bible has been published in 159 languages; the New Testament in 138 more; and portions, consisting of at least one book, in 428 more. The American Bible Society's issues for the year, according to tentative figures given in the report, were 375,227 Bibles, 749,386 Testaments, 3,730,841 portions, making a total of 4,855,464 volumes. The total issues of the Society in the 106 years of its service have been 146,590,521.

Strangely enough, almost half the Bibles supplied by the American Bible Society in the last two years have gone to the Chinese. In 1921 the Chinese took 2,362,730 volumes, an increase of 605,111 over the preceding year, and incomplete figures on the distribution for the last year indicate that the figure will be much higher in China than ever before. The supply has not been sufficient to fill the demand, writes W. S. Strong, secretary of the American Bible Society's subagency in Peking, and he draws attention to the fact that he has overdrawn his allowance of Scriptures to the extent of 300,000 copies. Yet, he writes, as he is quoted in the Society's general report:

"With such a limited supply one dare not exploit the field as a whole, still less the detail of that field, which, if minutely surveyed, would demonstrate a yet greater discrepancy between



WHERE NEARLY HALF THE BIBLES OF THE SOCIETY HAVE GONE,
Coolies hauling through the streets of Shanghai a consignment of Scriptures to be distributed in China.

supply and demand. In fact, knowing the limited number of books that could be allotted to me, I have practically had to leave out one entire province from my field, where the other Bible societies have not met the demand either. From personal knowledge of the province, I know that a little advice to the workers there would have created a demand far beyond what the society could possibly supply, unless the whole year's output could be handed over to me.

"It stands to reason that as the number of Christians grows, and new centers of Christian activity are established, the non-Christian population will be induced to discover for themselves what is that central power that is making inexorable claim upon the conscience of man. And the more methodical our distribution of the Word of God is, availing to teach every village, hamlet and home, the sooner will the living truth be known to the millions in this land who have

will, we can not meet the requests for Bibles." Indeed we are told, a number equal to all the Bibles printed since Gutenberg printed the first from movable block types would not be sufficient to fill the present need. Mr. Mann goes on:

"This Society has a budget of \$1,160,177 for the year 1923, and it could spend \$5,000,000 if it could get the money from subscribers, and still not meet the world's demand for new Bibles. We need more money for the work. We supply Bibles at cost, and in many, many cases at considerably less than cost, and the expenses of producing the Bibles are not quite half covered by the receipts from sales. The endowment of the society yields only \$96,000 a year, and the rest of the money for the work must come from persons and churches interested in seeing the master

work of the world in the hands of every human being on the globe.

"We have just placed the largest single order for Bibles known in the history of the book—an order for 3,000,000 copies of six separate books of the Scriptures—Mark, Luke, John, Acts and Proverbs. Each book will be printed in a tiny volume to be sold in this country and South America for one cent each. Tho the work of filling the order has hardly started, we have already orders for more than 800,000 of these single books, and they are to be delivered to us at the rate of 50,000 copies a day.

"They will be turned out on rotary presses by one of the companies which aids in the production of the immense telephone directories here, and each copy is legible and convenient. Just think of that, a book of the Bible for one cent! Some of these are to be printed in English and others are to be printed in Spanish for use in the Latin-American countries. Think of using a press that prints

10,000 copies an hour! Isn't that a long step from the first Gutenberg Bible, which occupied five years in the printing?"



"SELLING" STOCK IN SALVATION.

Texas oil men showing that they know where the greater wealth is to be found.

as yet but a perverted idea of this new religion in their midst, the adherents of which they now reach in all walks of life."

In the Levant, continues the report, the after-war conditions created opportunities for a notable advance over the war period. The great field of the Society in the highlands of Asia Minor is still closed; but the changes in Greece, parts of Macedonia, Bulgaria, in the seacoast cities, and in Syria and Egypt, have caused an increase in circulation of 100,000 volumes. The outstanding impression left on the mind of the Secretary for that region, we learn, "is the great need for getting the Word of God into the hands and minds of the people; and the second impression is that of a new desire on the part of the people for light in their darkness. Refugees are everywhere. It is a region of refugees, and the Bible is their comfort." Japan is also showing a deep interest in the Bible, tho the circulation there can not compare with that in China, we are told. From Mexico and the countries of South America encouraging reports of demand for the Bible have been received, and the antagonism formerly encountered is said to be decreasing. Even in this country, where the church-going public has access to the varied Bible lists of publishers, the demand for Bibles has been almost unprecedented in the years since the war, and great efforts are being made by the Bible Society to supply the Scriptures to all, and especially among the negroes in the South, and about 500,000 Mexicans who have crossed the border. That is the story, we are told, which comes from every field where the American Bible Society has colporteurs and agencies. It is estimated by Frank H. Mann, one of the general secretaries of the Society, that 30,000,000 copies of the Bible were distributed from all sources last year, and yet, he says in an interview published in the *New York Times*, "expand as we

A STATESMAN'S FAITH

THE RELIGIOUS VIEWS of statesmen are seldom known, except to their intimates, until after their biographies are written, and therefore a letter written by Lord Grey to Mrs. Asquith on the approaching death of one of her friends is "remarkable enough" for the *London Times* to quote at length. Lord Grey was British Foreign Secretary at the outbreak of the World War. He writes:

"There is a suffering which purifies, raises and strengthens and in which one can see the Crown as well as the Cross, but where there is no Crown visible it is terrible even to see suffering and must be intolerable to undergo it. My own belief is that if we could know all we should understand everything, but there is much in the world that can not be explained without knowing what came before life and what is to come after it, and of that we know nothing, for faith is not knowledge. All that we can do is to take refuge in reverence and submission. 'God is in Heaven and thou upon earth, therefore let thy words be few' is one way of expressing the reverence, and: 'I was dumb and opened not my mouth for it was Thy doing' is an expression of submission. They are hard things to say, but I don't know what else is to be said, and it is better to say them than to rail against what we can not understand, or to attempt to belittle it, and put a gloss upon it. . . . The abyss is unfathomable to those who stand upon the brink, and I fear each of us who has to descend into it must find for himself or herself on what ledges a foot can be placed; and the path by which one can find his way is not always that which is practicable for another. I have been through that which would make it very easy for me to die, but that path is no use for any one who has to die and wants to live."

SERVE SOUP FOR THE CHILDREN'S SUPPER

Tempting savor, rich in flavor
How these soups invite you!
Campbell's blending, dainties sending
Certain to delight you!



Do you know when to serve clear soups?

At formal dinners where many courses are served or at the very hearty family meal, your soup should be light, piquant in flavor and temptingly appetizing—a bland prelude to the feast. Campbell's famous French chefs are "at home" in making such delicate and difficult blends, giving to them just the proper strength and flavor, yet keeping them delightfully light and dainty.

Campbell's Consommé

Its beautiful amber color invites the eye and tempts the appetite. Meat broth perfectly clarified by fine straining in Campbell's famous kitchens. Delicately flavored with the essence of carrots, onions, celery and parsley. Lightly seasoned with the deft hand of the expert.

Campbell's Julienne

A banquet soup of clarified broth in which carrots, white turnips, celery, Savoy cabbage and leeks are shredded. Whole small peas and a flavoring of onion, parsley and seasoning are added.

Campbell's Bouillon

Strengthening, rich meat broth, clarified to a deep amber color and very slightly flavored with the essence of celery, onions, leeks, parsley, herbs and seasoning.

Campbell's Printanier Soup

It's like a breath from Springtime! In the Spring when the vegetables are tenderest and daintiest, Campbell's make this delicious soup. With the meat broth are blended carrots and white turnips cut in small fancy shapes, crisp celery, Savoy cabbage, leeks, whole small peas, parsley, herbs and seasoning of exquisite nicety. Try Campbell's Printanier, JELLIED! Simply put the can in the ice-box overnight, and the soup becomes a dainty, amber-colored jelly—a charming delicacy.

Campbell's Soups

21 kinds

12 cents a can

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

WE note with pleasure that G. S. B. has not settled down content with his magnum opus, "Yankee Notions," recently published, but reappears in the "Conning Tower" of the New York World with another of his inimitable New England sketches. In the competition to set forth the real "American" flavor, who shall deny his success?

CLOCK WORK

By G. S. B.

From Yankee hills the Yankee streams
Flowed on through Yankee ground
Until the store of Yankee springs
Had reached Long Island Sound;
A better land for making clocks
Was hardly to be found.

They made 'em tall, they made 'em short,
They made 'em middle-sized;
Of wood and brass, of steel and string,
The same as advertised;
And everywhere those clocks would go
The Yankee skill was prized.

And they went almost anywhere
And ticked the time away,
If once a year one had 'em oiled
And wound 'em once a day;
Full many a clock of Yankee craft
Outran the One-Hoss Shay.

The streams ran downward to the Sound,
Which to the Atlantic ran;
A Yankee clipper put to sea,
Sailed by a Yankee man;
For Britain straight he held his course,
And artful was his plan.

As full as it could hold, his hold
(No hold could fuller be)
Of Yankee clocks, all entered for
An English consigne—
Since Time began, none had more time
Upon his hands than he.

He made good time; in time he made
The port of Liverpool.
The customs johnny said, "My word,
You Yankee chaps are cool!"
A British customs man, old top,
Is not a bloomin' fool!

"Your cargo, so I've cause to think,
Is undervalued quite.
I'll seize it at its invoiced price,
As is my legal right.
Go back and tell to Yankeealand
We were not born last night!"

Back turned the skipper, unabashed,
And once again he came
With other clocks, whose value he
Declared at just the same.
"By jove!" the customs man declared,
"You Yankees have no shame!"

And yet again that skipper came
And leaned to Mersey's side,
"More clocks," said he, "are here betime,
Whatever may betide."
"No more for me till Time's no more,"
That customs man replied.

For, somehow, round the docks and quays
A sudden whisper went
That Yankee profits twice had touched
Ten times ten score per cent.
To deal in Yankee clocks was not
The customs man's intent.

Then, and in days before the craft
Of Yankee clocks began,
When men eschewed the vaster sea
And sailed by caravan,
It was esteemed a merry jest
To gull a customs man.

(The Yankee skipper then retired
From following the sea.
"He's mighty smart," his countrymen

All hastened to agree;
While others proudly said it was
"A dretful cute idee."

Then, and in after days, the man
Who cut his neighbor's throat—
Commercially, of course—was deemed
A personage of note.
He had a toothpick made of gold,
And wore a broadcloth coat.

Two poems from *The Lyric* (Norfolk) attract us. One of them sounds the same love of the sea as against the town that we found last week in Mr. Vinal. We are getting far away from that passion for the cities that Charles Lamb, for example, used to feel:

SEA LOVE

By JOHN R. MORELAND

O I am never lonely if I can smell the sea,
Or hear the lyric thunder
Of the surf on rocks or sand,
Or watch the pale green water as it rises and turns under
In a breaking wave white-tipped and beautiful;
While the wind drives some fleet ship
Straight against the cobalt sky
Till its white sails rise and dip
Like a gull.

But I am ever lonely in a city's crowded street,
Where the tide of life is beating
In the heat or in the cold,
And the waves are men and women, stern-faced
that give no greeting,
Ever moving like a stream that none can stay;
While the sky that covers all,
That great sea that surges on
Between buildings great and small,
Is smoke gray.

O I am never lonely if I am near the sea,
At morning, or at noontime,
Or at slipping of the day,
Or in the heavy darkness that gives way before
full moontime
When waves are still and wings and sails are gone,
Or in the deep of night
When a chill wind shakes the stars
Till they lose their yellow light
In the dawn.

THE other is by our Mississippi friend, Mr. Percy, who is always sure to express some poignant truth of human experience:

THE CLUE NOT FOUND

By WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY

If we but knew, O life,
If we but knew,
Not thus would we half-hearted close the strife,
Ambiguous in aim, to nothing true!

Not thus with empty hands
Before the door
That leadeth darkly to the windy lands
Would we give down, forespent, perplexed, un-
sure.

August almost our day,
Yet in the blue
Of retrospect, how marred, how thrown away!
O unreturning life, if we but knew!

SINCE we are sounding the American note we include one from Carolyn Wells who was never anything but American. This in *Harper's* (February):

THE BELOVED FACE

(Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.)

By CAROLYN WELLS

Graven in stone—the wisdom and the power,
The winged thoughts, the judgment moving slow,
The seeing gaze, that truth alone could know,
The Union, which all else must overtower.

And in that face, prevision of the hour
Which came, afreight with heartbreak and with woe;
Yet shining through, with dominating glow,
The purpose—that preserved our Nation's dower.
Oh, mighty marble—splendid and alone,
Enshrined in that silent, sculptured space—
Even Time's ruthlessness can not dethrone
Our Lincoln, safe within our Flag's embrace.
And all must marvel at that soul in stone—
The majesty of that immortal face.

MR. WEAVER'S verse is much admired, but a comparison here with G. S. B. will, we think, show that he goes less to life for his model than to books and even vaudeville. *Vanity Fair* (February) has two of his in this genre.

YEAST

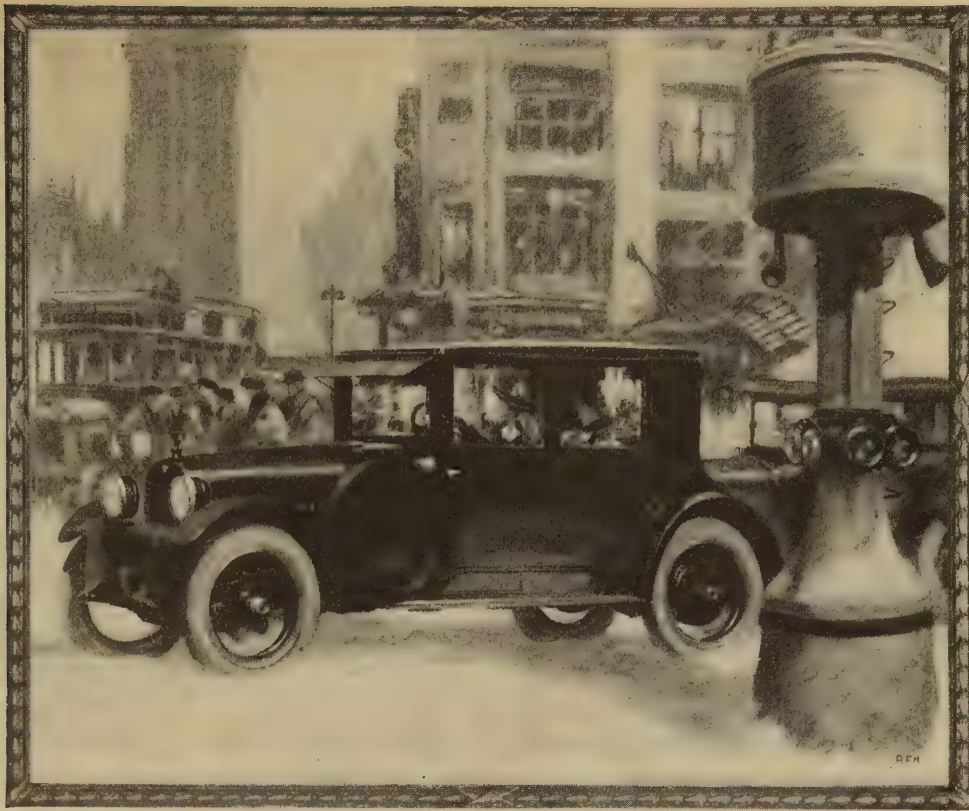
By JOHN V. A. WEAVER

Yes sir, it is a big crowd for a funeral;
The biggest I seen in all the seven years
That I been George's helper, he's the sexton.
No sir, it ain't no famous man at all.
It's just a funny-lookin' little old maid,
That everybody useta call "The Crank,"
And laugh at, and get sore at, both together.
But here they all are, comin' to her funeral.
Oh, My! I guess they wasn't anything
Around this church she didn't stick that long,
Skinny old nose in. If it was plantin' trees,
Or washin' pews, or puttin' 'round the hymn books,
Or anybody's job at all, she'd come
Buttin' in everywhere, tellin' us how to do it.
By Jimmy, I bet it's more than oncet
I heard her tellin' the Rector how to preach!
Well, it was just she was a born schoolteacher.
I don't suppose no man ever wanted to kiss her;
Gee, such a lemon-face! And so I guess
Not ever havin' a husband to boss around,
Or give her a wallop oncet a while his self,
She took it out in makin' the school kids hop.
Her classes always was the best in school,
Scared of her, but you bet your neck they studied.
And us—well, when she said a thing, we jumped;
And, tell you the truth, the reason why this church
Is the fine important place it is right now,
Is all of half because of old Miss Jobson,
The way she useta get things all stirred up.
She was the kind that always ast for work;
You couldn't pile enough onto her shoulders,
Pore little slantin' things. And every year
The Xmaside Bazaar was her big time.
That's when they let her loose; and man, she went
it!

Well, just a year ago, she had a cold,
And there was all that big Bazaar to run,
And all three of the ladies that useta help her
Was moved away. The Rector goes and asts her
Whether she shouldn't oughta give it over
To some of the men to do? She flew right up
And coughin' like she was, she took his head off:
They wasn't nobody goin' to run her job.
And she dives in, and for three mortal weeks
She does a dozen people's work herself.
And what I mean, we had the best Bazaar
This church is ever had, or any other.
Three times the reg'lar fund that goes to the
Homeless!
And the night it was finished, Miss Jobson goes
to bed.

March come, and the pore old thing was still in
bed;
And then the summer, and she laid there still;
And now . . . here is the crowd that's at her
funeral.

Mister, I says it now, there was some woman!
Cranky, and buttin'-in, and sour-faced—
But lemme tell you, if they is a Heaven,
And I get there some day, I know one thing:
The first thing I'll see 'll be Miss Jobson,
Orderin' angels round, and tellin' the Lord
His self what he should do. . . . Some woman,
mister!



A Revolutionary Thing to Do

It changed the trend of closed car buying

Hudson did this revolutionary thing:

For the first time it made possible a closed car, under \$2,000, on so great a chassis as the famous Super-Six.

The Hudson Coach puts values in the real things of automobile worth—utility, comfort, reliability, and fine performance.

The Type You Will Want

The Hudson Coach gives every essential closed car advantage, at little more than the cost of the open model. It has a beauty of line you will like. It is the pride of thousands, because of appearance, comfort and utility.

It is sturdily built and enduringly finished.

It has cozily arranged seats and ample carrying space for luggage. Doors and windows stay tight. There are no rumbling body noises. In utility the Coach is everything you can get in any closed car.

You Will Be Proud Of It

Best of all, you will enjoy driving the Super-Six. It is lively, quiet and requires little attention to keep it in tip-top condition. More than 140,000 are in use. With the new improved Super-Six motor, there is a driving delight unknown to earlier users.

These are the qualities that give longest satisfaction. Hudson did a revolutionary thing when it made them of first importance in a closed car to sell under \$2,000.

Speedster - - \$1425 7-Pass. Phaeton - - \$1475 Coach - - \$1525 Sedan - - \$2095
Freight From Detroit and Tax Extra

Canadian Prices, F. O. B. Windsor; All Duty, Sales, Excise Taxes Paid
Speedster - - \$2125 7-Pass. Phaeton - - \$2200 Coach - - \$2275 Sedan - - \$3150

Hudson Coach \$1525

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES



Reproduced by permission from "Collier's Weekly."

CHEERFUL GENTRY PATRONIZED BY "HYPOCRITES IN HIGH PLACES."

It is reported that there are five hundred bootleggers doing business in Washington, within rifle shot of the Capitol Building, thanks to numerous law-makers who are also law-breakers where prohibition is concerned.

"CAPITOL BARRED TO BOOTLEGGERS"

PROHIBITION, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL REPORT, will shortly be introduced into Washington, D. C.

Already a determined effort is being made to stop the sale of liquor in the Capitol Building, and in the large government buildings where Senators and Representatives have their offices. Correspondents of recognized reputability testify that there are in the neighborhood of five hundred bootleggers in the business of supplying booze to our law-makers, who are also, it appears, in a number of cases, law-breakers. Edgar N. Reed, Chief of the District of Columbia Prohibition Bureau, announced late in January last that, starting on February 1st, a determined effort would be made to make Washington dry, or at least to keep it from being so openly wet. Such a crusade, starting some years after the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment, is causing varying degrees of amusement, disgust and indignation throughout the country.

The situation in Washington had been a matter of common knowledge to all Washington residents, and to most visitors, we are told, but it remained for Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, to call the nation's attention to what so many people knew, but believed in keeping secret. There seems to have been a kind of "conspiracy of silence"—especially among those law-makers who "do not vote as they drink." Representative Upshaw's frank revelations, by calling the nation's attention to "hypocrites in high

places who talk dry and live wet," have been the greatest factor in stimulating authorities to "do something," and the articles we quote below are ending the secrecy which has been the rum-runner's refuge. The bootlegger fears publicity, and so does the

bootleg-drinking Congressman who calls upon the country to observe the Prohibition law, votes for stringent enforcement measures, and quotes figures to show the blessings of prohibition. Representative Upshaw characterizes these gentry in the following pungent paragraph:

"Too many of these officials are striking a grandiose posture and calling upon the people with tears in their eyes to respect and honor the laws of our nation, and then going out the back way and buying blind-tiger bootleg liquor for their personal consumption. Is the law of our land to be so twisted as to make this a rich man's prohibition—so as to allow the wealthy and the office-holder to shield his hip-pocket with ready cash, a pious hand, and an oily tongue?"

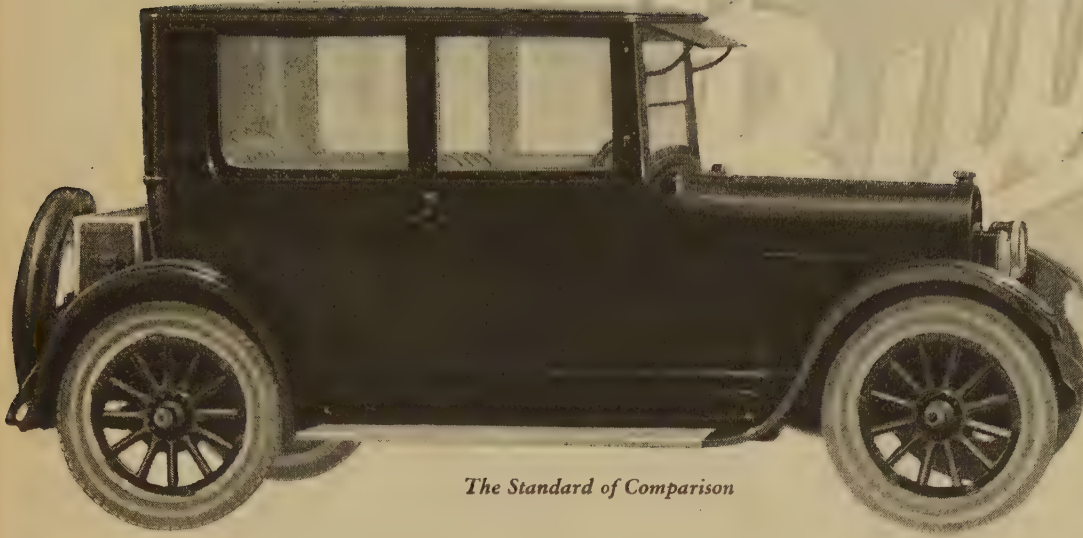
Another dry legislator, Senator Curtis of Kansas, is quoted by *Collier's Weekly*, to prove the prevalence of bootlegging in the very lobbies of the Capitol. "Possibly the

briskest market in Washington for the wares of the illicit traders is in the lobby of the Capitol and in the House and Senate office buildings," said a news report to the *New York Evening World*. "You may say that that is impossible," suggests William Slavens McNutt, a writer in *Collier's Weekly*. He comments:



"GOING TO THE BOTTOM OF IT."

—Drawn by Albert T. Reid, and copyrighted by the Bell Syndicate.



The Standard of Comparison

A Quality Business Car At a Modest Price

For the business man who seeks a refined, handsome closed car for his work—one that provides complete protection in all weather—this Buick four cylinder touring sedan meets every requirement.

The design of the beautifully finished Fisher-built body gives the intimacy of a coupe with the carrying capacity of the sedan, five full grown persons. The interior setting is harmonious and tasteful, with the proper atmosphere for the most formal motoring.

Provision for business samples, books and papers is made in the handsome trunk, carried outside on the rear and the trunk also provides luggage and bundle space for touring and shopping.

And the price of this fine closed car makes it a value without comparison.



Especially Useful in Business

In addition to its smart appearance, the luggage trunk is useful for carrying business samples and literature, and shopping bundles as well as the baggage when touring.

Fours—	5 Pass. Touring \$1195
2 Pass. Roadster \$865	5 Pass. Touring
5 Pass. Touring 885	Sedan - - - 1935
3 Pass. Coupe - 1175	5 Pass. Sedan - 1985
5 Pass. Sedan - 1395	4 Pass. Coupe - 1895
5 Pass. Touring	7 Pass. Touring 1435
Sedan - - - 1325	7 Pass. Sedan - 2195
Sixes—	Sport Roadster 1625
2 Pass. Roadster 1175	Sport Touring - 1675

Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories;
government tax to be added.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of
Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in All Principal
Cities—Dealers Everywhere

Is that so? Impossible, is it? I refer you to the Senate for evidence to back up the charge made in the New York *Evening World* dispatch. I quote now the headline of a story from the front page of the Washington *Evening Star* of December 23:

"CAPITOL BARRED TO BOOTLEGGERS
"Senator Curtis Orders Immediate
Arrest of Vendors Soliciting Orders
Office Building Taboo
"Simultaneously with Announcement
Waiter in Senate Café Drops
Rum Bottle

I ask you to get the implication contained in this headline:

CAPITOL BARRED TO BOOTLEGGERS

"Ah, well," say you. "Shucks! That's just the work of an irresponsible, head writer who probably put it that way just to get a sensational effect."

Do you think so? Then let me ask you to read carefully and soak up the full import of the last sentence in the story:

"Senator Curtis said to-day that *no influence, however strong, would protect a bootlegger hereafter from arrest and prosecution if he invades the Senate end of the Capitol or the Senate office building.*"

What does he mean by "hereafter?" What does he mean by "no influence, however strong"? What does he mean by "protect a bootlegger invading the Capitol"? Help yourself to your own deductions. They are not difficult to arrive at.

Two bootleggers came to blows not long since on Capitol Hill, reports a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under the head of "Washington's Prohibition Farce." They quarreled because "one of them resented trespass by the other in distributing white corn liquor on the second floor of the House Office Building, which he regarded as his personal preserve." The correspondent observes that "the sale of 'hooch' is lightly regarded in Washington, but this breach of business etiquette was a grave matter." He gives some other glimpses of Washington's attitude toward liquor:

A negro waiter in the Senate restaurant dropt a bottle of whisky in moving from table to table, and some other careless person dropt a larger bottle on the first floor of the House Office Building, in the very corridor where Representative William D. Upshaw of Georgia holds forth. As all these things were happening about the time Mr. Upshaw issued his challenge to official Washington to harmonize its political protestations in regard to prohibition with its personal deportment; there were malicious gossips who declared that the last-mentioned bottle had been demolished in front of his office-door. It wasn't so. Investigation revealed that the disaster happened further down the hall; but it served, wherever it fell, to emphasize his assertion that Washington was dry externally but damp inwardly.

Mr. Upshaw's unkindly application of cold logic did not bring the Presidential proclamation which he demanded. "Let the President," he said, "issue a ringing Christmas proclamation calling every citizen, and especially every official, to total abstinence for the common good." Silence at the White House, but a roar of wrath from minor official Washington and a flood of letters to the Representative's office, mostly commendatory.

For the most part white corn liquor, which has not been ripened in charred barrels, is the liquid fare on the Hill nowadays. It sells at \$7 a gallon; The Washington *Post*, owned by one of the

President's warmest friends, has printed the figure. Trucks bring the whisky from a near-by Virginia town; and the demand for a holiday supply was so large that the quality, never represented as really fit to drink, fell at such a rate as to cause serious, altho unofficial, complaint.

Those who can afford it drink rye, to be sure, or Scotch. There is a story going the rounds about a man—not a Government official—who ordered half a dozen quarts of Scotch from a former steward on an ocean liner. The steward makes regular trips to Washington to deliver smuggled goods. When the order was delivered it so pleased the purchaser that he wished to double the quantity.

"Sorry I can't let you have it," said the bootlegger. "I took these six bottles from a case I delivered to-day, and will have a hard time explaining even that." And he named a high judicial official. The man who tells that story believes the bootlegger was truthful, at least in the official he named.

Stories of that kind could be multiplied by the score, because they are no secret in Washington and pass from lip to lip with laughter. A common lunch topic is the merit or demerit of this

bootlegger or that, the prices he charges, the quality of his commodity and his dependability as to delivery. One man tells of being permitted to accompany his agent on a trip to get a quart of rye. They went to a house in the northwest section of the city, descended to the basement and there found a cupboard, strongly barred and locked, from which the bottle was produced.

The house was handsomely but somewhat gaudily furnished.

"Aren't you afraid to keep this stuff in your home?" the customer asked, as they left.

"Oh, that isn't where I live," said the bootlegger. "That's a place I rent to store the stuff in. They raided my home once and nearly got me." The additional rental is but a trifle of his profits.

Minor employees about the House and Senate supplement their meager salaries, says the correspondent, by doing a little bootlegging on the side. Various embassies have been accused of being "leaky." And then, of course, there are the doctors. The correspondent reports:

It may be said with assurance that there are physicians in Washington who have never applied for the requisite blanks

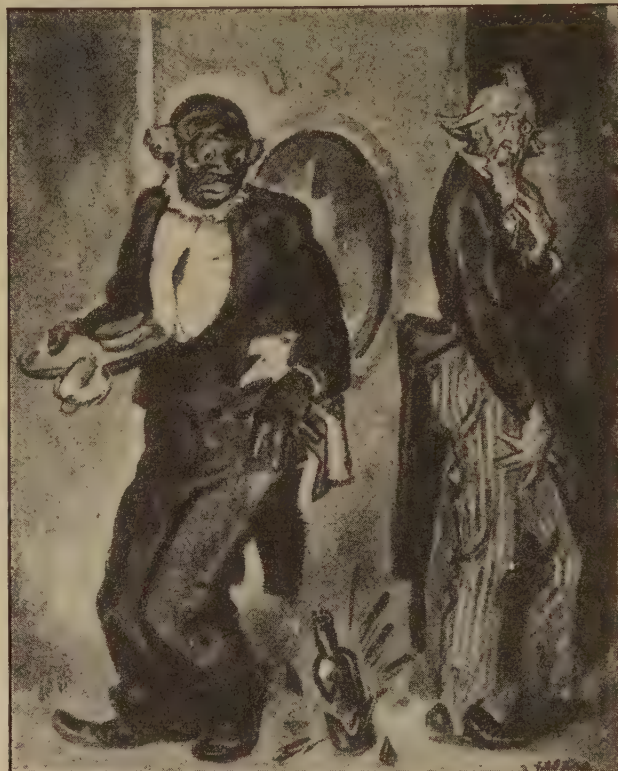
to prescribe whisky, but druggists will tell you they are in the minority.

"I can go out any afternoon and get twenty pints of whisky," one druggist said. "And I could give a different name and address at each doctor's office, with no further questions asked."

Not all Washington physicians are inquisitive as to the reasons for "needing" whisky; but it has come to be regarded as polite for the "patient" to murmur something about a pain in the back of his neck. A pain in the back of the neck may presage a touch of the grip or of influenza, or it may indicate merely a condition which the muscular gestures of absorbing the prescription will remedy.

Some doctors charge only \$2 for a whisky prescription and some charge \$3. Most druggists sell a pint for \$2 (not more than a pint may be prescribed), and the price of "real stuff," probably withdrawn from a bonded warehouse, is thus no greater than inferior rye in many cases. Rye sells often to those who have no regular connections with an established bootlegger at as high as \$10 or \$12 a quart.

Mr. McNutt, whose account of "Wet Washington" in *Collier's Weekly* has aroused attention throughout the country, tells



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INDISCRETION BY A WAITER IN THE SENATE RESTAURANT.

At about the time when Representative Upshaw was calling on official Washington to observe the Constitution, bottles of whisky were dropt on the first floor of the House Office Building, and in the Senate restaurant. A question naturally arises as to the ratio between the bottles dropt and those which were delivered in safety

for Economical Transportation



Utility Coupé

\$680

f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



Do You Believe in Attractive Packages?

Of course you do. Every good merchandiser knows the sales value of an attractive, practical package.

Do you realize that it is equally important for your salesman to arrive at your customer's store in an attractive package?

The Chevrolet Utility Coupé not only impresses merchants as an attractive, practical sales aid; it also suggests the

quality of your house and its products.

It is the lowest priced quality closed car made, and at the same time delivers transportation at the lowest average cost per mile, as proved by actual comparative tests of large fleet operators.

This exceptional, reliable car sells for \$680 f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.

Operating cost records will be submitted to purchasing agents on request.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

Division of General Motors Corporation

DETROIT, MICH.

There are now more than 10,000 Chevrolet dealers and service stations throughout the world

SUPERIOR Two Passenger Roadster . . .	\$510
SUPERIOR Five Passenger Touring . . .	525
SUPERIOR Two Passenger Utility Coupé . .	680
SUPERIOR Four Passenger Sedanette . . .	850
SUPERIOR Five Passenger Sedan . . .	860
SUPERIOR Light Delivery	510

All Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Applications will be considered from high grade dealers in territory not adequately covered

They accused him of cleaning his pipe

**But he pleaded not guilty;
he had merely filled it
with Edgeworth**

There is an old story about the youngster who washed his face and hands before going to school and none of his boy friends recognized him.

There is another about—but as this one comes in the form of a letter, we're going to give it to you that way.

1551 Portsmouth Ave.
Portland, Oregon

LARUS & BROTHER CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

A short while ago you were kind enough to send me generous samples of both kinds of Edgeworth, and I enjoyed every grain of them.

When I lit the old pipe, several remarked on the fragrance of the tobacco and actually accused me of giving my pipe a scouring. But I had to disillusion them and tell them it was the tobacco and not the pipe.

So if I continue to woo Lady Nicotine, my best bet (and her best) will be Edgeworth.

Thanking you, I remain,

Very gratefully yours,

(Signed) Apton A. Brown.

This letter gave us a genuine surprise. Although we have often been assured by smokers that Edgeworth has a fragrance that can't be beaten, this is the first intimation that smoking Edgeworth does away with cleaning your pipe.

And of course we don't admit that it does.

Edgeworth smokers may not find it necessary to scour their pipes often, but any pipe should be cleaned now and then—for

sentiment if for nothing else.

If you haven't tried Edgeworth, write your name and address down on a postal and send it off to us. We will send you immediately generous samples both of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

For the free samples address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. If you will also add the name of the dealer to whom you will go if you should like Edgeworth, we would appreciate that courtesy on your part.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

about his own experience, when given a commission to write what he knew about the wetness of Washington. He reports:

I left the office full of enthusiasm for the task. At the time I felt that I could even sit down and write the story satisfactorily on what I already knew, without any further investigation. I have been around and about considerably in this country since prohibition technically went into effect. I had spent some of that time as a reporter in Washington, and I knew what I knew. Indeed, I did! I knew a lot about drinking done by high officials who often had to take morning braucers to get themselves straightened out so they could think clearly enough to give out good smashing interviews—interviews calling on the people to obey the prohibition law!

I have a specific case and a certain individual in mind. He was until recently a prominent Federal official. It is a waste of printer's ink to run his name under his picture when it appears in the papers, as it frequently does. Readers the nation over recognize his photograph on sight. He was a man I had long admired from afar. He was fearless, just, uncompromising—a man with untarnished ideals; a light in the darkness; a stern rock of human integrity in a drear political desert of slipshod, wishy-washy good fellows.

Then I met him. I met him at a big public affair. It was a wet affair. Booze was everywhere in the room into which this hero of mine came. I shuddered at sight of him. I sincerely expected him to blast us all with the thunder of his wrath, to shrivel us with the righteous lightning of his authority.

Then this idol of mine took a drink. When I shook his right hand he held a bootleg Scotch highball in his left. He had several before he left.

The next morning a reporter called to interview him. The official gave out a powerful statement. It was all about prohibition. It dealt particularly with the obligation of every prominent personage to aid in creating and maintaining respect for the law by personally refraining from any slightest infraction of the Eighteenth Amendment. The customary thunders of righteous wrath rumbled and boomed in the excellent sentences which composed the statement, but somehow they didn't sound like real thunder to me any more. They sounded like the noise made by a small, mean property man behind the scenes on the stage of national justice rattling a large cheap sheet of tin hypocrisy.

It made me a little sick at first. Ordinary folks with old-fashioned ideas are apt to get a little sick when an idol brazenly sticks his clay feet up on the mantelpiece and lets the mud drip regardless, for all to see. Then I began to get mad. That is a common trick, too. It is one of the few worthwhile tricks we have, because when enough of us get mad, the clay-footed idols get the gate.

This correspondent found, when he had cooled off a bit, however, that tho he knew a lot and could learn a lot more, how could he tell it? For, as he explains:

My knowledge of most of the illuminating instances that I had in mind, was the result of having been a member of this or

that party at which the striking violation of the law by some legislator or other official had taken place. I began to realize that I couldn't very well write about such things. You can't break bread and the Eighteenth Amendment with a man at night and then go out and squeal on him the next day. It isn't done.

I had no compunctions about exposing the situation in general, but how to back up the general exposé without getting personal? You see, I was tarred somewhat with the same brush that has left its mark on so many millions of us, from the highest Government officials on down to the lowliest reporter who visits the official to get an interview and has a drink with him. The reporter can tell what the gentleman in high place said, but it is not good journalistic form to tell what he drank.

I took my perplexities to a veteran Washington correspondent.

"It's the biggest story down here right now," he assured me. "They are bootlegging almost openly in the Capitol and in the Senate and House office buildings. Also in the various departments. It's the most wide-open scandal in the history of Government here."

Then he told me stories, stories that he knew at first hand to be true, stories of wet dinners attended by those who are officially great, politically dry and personally wet; of dealings with bootleggers by men who are pledged to put the rum seller in jail instead of assisting him to affluence by purchasing his wares. They were good stories. Just the sort of things I wanted to illustrate my point in this article.

"Just how can I tell all this?" I asked him.

"You can't," he assured me cheerfully. "So long. See you later."

And that, in a manner of speaking, was that!

I went round and about collecting all manner of good stuff, none of which I could use. I was stuck.

And then, all of a sudden, the structure of prohibition hypocrisy in the national capital became topheavy and came crashing down, revealing to the eyes of all who cared to look the facts which had long been matters of common knowledge to those on the inside.

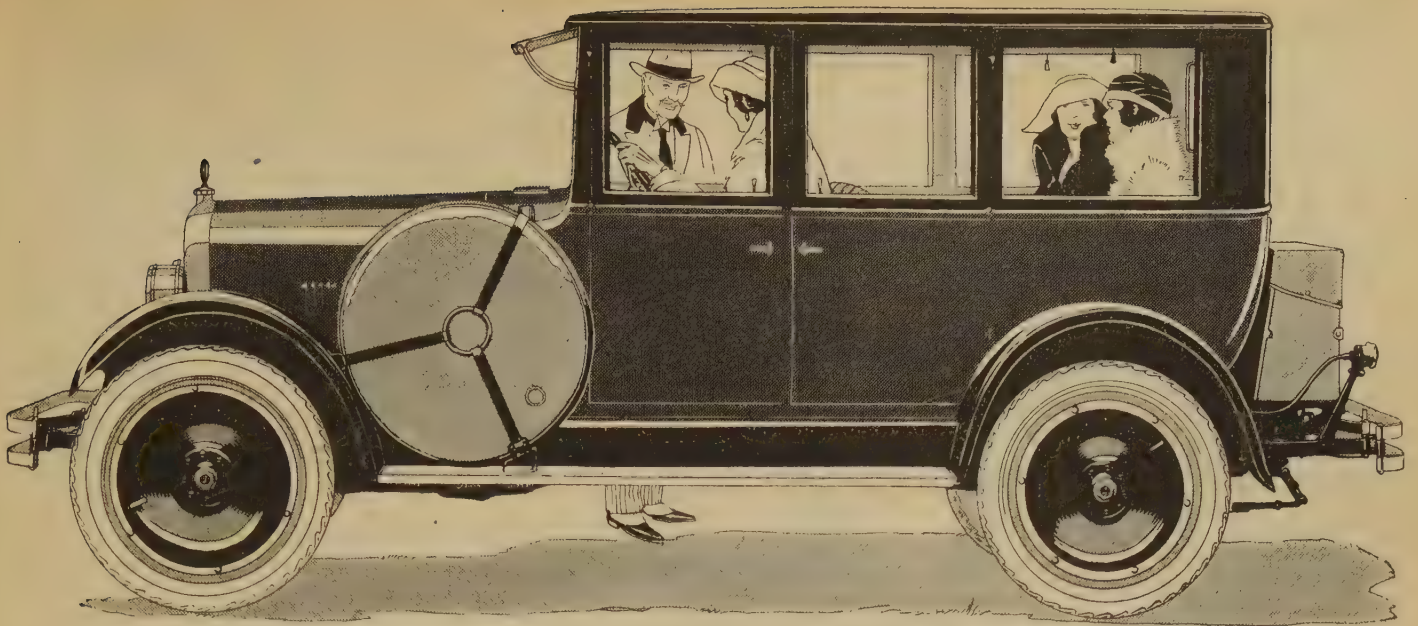
Congressman Upshaw was responsible for the awakening of the country to the situation in the Nation's Capitol. Mr. McNutt adds some specific incidents to the general indictment brought by the dry leader. He tells of a man, "described as a society bootlegger, who was 'pinched' in a Washington apartment house," and whose "correspondence and books found at the apartment showed that at least half a dozen Congressmen were patrons of the bootleggers and that they had many orders for the Christmas holidays." He presents some "typical cases":

Example: One of the most prominent of dry Congressmen. He does not drink. He was on a train on which many newspaper men were traveling with a high official on tour. The train was passing through this Congressman's State. He put his head into a stateroom occupied by newspaper men.

"Have you boys got anything to drink in here?" he asked. "I've got some thirsty constituents who just got aboard, and I haven't got a thing with me."

The reporters said a lot of rude things to him and shut the door in his face. There





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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

are degrees of hypocrisy that irritate even a political reporter.

Example: A lobbyist in Washington. In his hotel room sick. A prohibition Senator called and insisted on coming to his room.

"Got any booze?" the Senator asked.

"Part of a bottle of gin," the lobbyist said.

"Let's have it," said the Senator. "I'm putting on a party, and we've run out of hooch. We sent for some, but we need this to fill in till it comes."

The next day the lobbyist was kicking to a friend because the Senator had taken his last drop.

"Don't be a fool," said the friend, a Washington reporter. "That bottle only cost you five or ten dollars, and it's worth more than any amount of money you could spend in any other way."

Example: A wet dinner. Several Senators and more than thirty Congressmen present. Only one who did not drink. A Senator who has voted dry arose with a bottle of liquor in his hand and cried out: "With a case of this I could pass the bonus. Give me a dozen cases and I could hang up the tariff."

Example: Another wet dinner. A reporter friend of mine sat between two dry Senators.

"I got pie-eyed," he complained to me. "Those two birds kept yelling for liquor, and every time the waiter filled their glasses he filled mine."

"Is Washington wet?" asks Mr. McNutt, introducing some pointed remarks. He replies:

I'll say so! The story of its wetness is a national scandal that has been growing month by month and year by year. It is a particularly significant scandal because the violations of the law are committed by men who make the laws and others who are supposed to enforce them. Can you expect common prohibition officers, local politicians, and other small-time officials throughout the country to take the matter seriously when the whole story is considered a great joke by high officials at headquarters?

The story may be a joke at headquarters, but I think it is interesting to common, ordinary folks with a drop or two of sucker blood in their veins—folks who have an old-fashioned idea that an officeholder who is elected by dry votes and publicly preaches prohibition is morally out of step when he patronizes bootleggers. Of course those really on the inside know that this idea is absurd. But there are so few of us on the inside. So few! So few, in fact, that there's an army of us on the outside.

And when enough of us on the outside get mad, perhaps the idea will cease to be thought absurd.

Speaking of absurdities, says the writer, he is reminded of a bit of American history, which has its moral even if it is purely hypothetical. His incident deals with "the period when the United States declared war on the great world power of Uramia." He recalls:

There was much opposition to the declaration of the draft act which called every man in the country into active service against the enemy. But the opposition was overridden and the Army went into battle on Uramian soil.

If you remember the story, you will recall that on the day the real fighting began almost the entire officer personnel of the Army, from the high generals at G. H. Q. on down to the downiest lipped second louie in a line company deserted and went back to a base port, where they sent for their wives and families and started in to live in a degree of happiness and comfort reminiscent of peace-time conditions.

Many of the officers said privately that they didn't believe in the war and never had, but that, still and all, it was not so bad. Most of them were agreed that it was a darned good experience for the privates up in the line. The discipline and hardship and danger, they argued, would do them good. Toughen their moral fiber and increase their courage, and this and that.

And then one day the officer community at the base port was shocked by the news that a private had deserted from the line, come back, and announced his intention of sending for his wife and family and living in comparative peace-time comfort and happiness for the duration of the war. It was terrible! Other privates soon came back with the same idea, and soon the place was crowded with them. The officers lectured them and court-martialed them and appealed to their sense of patriotism—all in vain. Finally the matter became so grave that the supreme commander called in all his division commanders and held a conference to try and find some remedy for the situation.

You remember that bit of American history? No? You don't? Well, at least you recall a more recent and somewhat similar situation.

You remember when the United States declared war on alcohol and drafted all its citizens into the army. And when so many of the officer personnel—The base port of Bootleggia? Sure! The privates straggling back? That's the idea. And here, recently, President Harding called a conference of all the—Precisely! Governors or division commanders. Much the same. Well?

That last bit is American history, anyhow. I wonder if it is any more absurd or disgraceful than the more or less analogous fairy-tale?

Another bit of American history is brought up by the Los Angeles Times, which recalls that in the Whisky Rebellion of 1794, the United States Army was used to uphold a Prohibition Law. The writer, Le Roy Armstrong, thus applies the moral of that case:

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST, current number, is a statement from Washington to the effect that the governmental authorities of the United States have felt themselves quite at a loss as to the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment. It is stated that the authorities have given all friends of the law, the advocates of order, the respecters of the Constitution, abundant opportunity to suggest some way of combating the Bootleggers' Rebellion.

Why not use the Army?

The leaders of the Bootleggers' Rebellion are very strong. It is recognized that they have all the capital they need, and all necessary means of transportation, by land or water, into, about, in and across the territory of the United States, and that there is not enough strength in city, county or State to stop them.

Why not use the United States Army?

Your glands are 20 times more active when you chew your food

A new instrument gives startling proof of how the glands protect the teeth

HIDDEN in your mouth are six tiny glands. Until recently it has never been possible to watch these glands at work. But now a new instrument—the sialometer—has revealed some startling facts.

These glands are constantly at work—washing your mouth and throat with germ free fluids. It is this constant bathing of your teeth and gums which protects the precious unreplaceable tooth enamel from the acids of decay.

How your glands fight this unseen enemy

Few people realize that acids are forming in the mouth night and day. Minute food particles are constantly turning to acids. Brushing your teeth while absolutely essential to mouth cleanliness will not keep the acids from forming. Even if you brush your teeth after every meal enough food remains to feed thousands of acid forming bacteria.

Only your mouth glands can fight these acids successfully—by flushing automatically the mouth and teeth every moment of the night and day. The fluids with which they bathe your teeth and gums are alkaline. They neutralize and wash away the acids as fast as they form.

Our soft modern foods make chewing unnecessary—and the glands fail to act

But today our glands are not functioning normally. Nature intended us to stimulate or exercise these glands by chewing. As shown by the sialometer,



Like the steam on the window the deadly acids begin to form on your teeth as fast as you brush them away. Only your glands can keep your teeth free from these destructive acids.

chewing increases the flow of the glands 2,000% and keeps them functioning thus for a long time. The soft foods we eat today, however, give the glands neither exercise nor stimulation.

Pebeco is a dentifrice prepared especially to meet this condition. By its mere presence in the mouth it causes



Less than two Eskimos out of 100 have any signs of dental caries. In civilized countries less than 3 out of 100 escape tooth decay. The rough, coarse, often frozen food of the Eskimo demands constant chewing. Thus their glands are kept active enough to protect their teeth.

the salivary glands to flow for a longer period of time. It does for us what long continued chewing did for our primitive ancestors.

A prominent dentist says, "A flow of saliva must be stimulated to clean the mouth of starchy residue and circulation must be stimulated in gum tissue by some agent in the dentifrice to take the place of the stimulative action of coarse food. Pebeco does this safely and well. Thirty years' use has proved that Pebeco will save the teeth and hold the ground that dentistry has



This instrument (the sialometer) is yielding interesting facts about the influence the salivary glands have in preventing tooth decay.

gained in the fight against caries and gingival disease."

For cleansing and polishing the teeth no better dentifrice than Pebeco can be made. It contains no grit—or harsh abrasive to scratch the delicate enamel, or injure the edges of the gums.

Take home a tube of Pebeco tonight and note its exhilarating and refreshing taste. It will keep the glands of your mouth active and your teeth sound and free from decay. 50c at all druggists. Manufactured only by Lehn & Fink, Inc.

Make this test of your glands

If you will send us 10c we will send you material for testing whether your own salivary glands are active enough to protect you against these deadly acids. We will include a junior size tube of Pebeco, free, and our booklet, "How the Glands Protect the Teeth." Lehn & Fink, Inc., Dept. B-6, 635 Greenwich Street, New York.

*Can an infected tooth cause insanity?

According to one eminent medical authority infected teeth are sometimes the cause of insanity.

In one group of such afflicted persons recently examined infected teeth were present in every case. In many patients these infections had spread from the teeth to the tonsils and even down into the stomach. These patients were placed under the constant care of surgical dentists—all infected areas were cleaned out and their mouths put into a healthy condition.

As a result of this treatment cures of insanity startling to the medical profession were reported.

While further scientific evidence is needed to establish definitely the relation between insanity and tooth decay, certainly the harmful effects of an unhealthy infected mouth

upon the whole system are recognized by the entire medical profession. By actual tests mental sluggishness has often been found to result from bad teeth.

Certainly every man, woman and child is in danger who does not visit his dentist regularly. Let him remove the tartar from your teeth, examine them for signs of pyorrhea and repair every cavity. Have them x-rayed for infected roots if he suspects their presence.

Then do your part. Clean your tongue every morning with a brush, a tongue-scraper or a coarse wash cloth. Use a tooth paste that cleans and polishes your teeth without scratching the enamel. And use one that will mildly stimulate the flow of saliva. Saliva is Nature's means of keeping the teeth clean. It goes where your tooth brush cannot reach.

** One of a series of scientific articles written by an eminent authority for Lehn & Fink, Inc.*



International News Reel Photograph.

THE COURTROOM AT MARION, ILLINOIS, DURING THE TRIAL OF THE FIVE MINERS WHO WERE ACQUITTED.

Among those shown in the photograph are Judge Hartwell (1); Delos Duty, State Attorney of Williamson County (4); A. W. Kerr, chief counsel for the defense (12).

HUMAN NATURE AT THE HERRIN TRIAL

IT WAS AGAINST a background of feudism and "gun-toting," in an atmosphere of intense industrial strife, and in a typical mid-Western "Main Street" setting that there has been staged the trial of five miners who took part in the "Herrin massacre" that shocked the nation six months ago.

Newspaper writers intent on finding "color" have written at length of the courtroom scenes and the strange history of the community, and they present a picture of American life which any writer of "realistic" American fiction might well envy. We take, for instance, a special article written by Landon Laird for the *Kansas City Star*. Mr. Laird reminds us that "the Civil War and the twenty years before and after it saw a nice little vendetta starting in Bloody Williamson, a thing that Night Riders, Regulators, White Cappers and the Ku Klux Klan mingled in and that rolled up by actual statistics 1,027 major crimes while it was running its course, of which 285 were murders." The people are of American stock, some said to have emigrated from the mountain regions of Kentucky. Everybody, according to a newspaper man who covered the recent trial, carries a gun—unless he carries two. Into this community came industry in the shape of coal-mining. The county became 100 per cent. unionized. State Senator Sneed is a union official. The shooting and killing of June 21 and 22 has already been described in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* and need not be retold, except through the mouth of one of the trial witnesses. Suffice it to say here that on the latter date an armed mob of several hundred put to death a score of unarmed men, following some days of fighting between strikers on the one hand and strike-breakers and armed mine guards on the other. According to the writer in the *Kansas City Star*, "the Herrin people felt after the massacre just as a law-abiding citizen would feel after the police had cleaned out a gang of criminals." A grand jury finally indicted a large number of persons in the mob that killed the strike-breakers. In December the State brought to trial five men—Otis Clark, Peter Hiller, Leva Mann, Joe Carnaghi, and Bert Grace. All the newspaper men present, we are told, united in saying that they never saw a trial like the Marion one. First

of all, there was "Jedge" Hartwell, the best-drest man in the county; only forty-two years of age, and "he has been judge since 1915, knows practically every man in the county, calls them all by their first names and has a combined legal-personal control over things in Marion that few individuals have in their community." The five defendants are described in *The Star*. First there is Clark—

Middle height, middle weight, dark hair; small black mustache, regular features except for a strongly aquiline nose, several gold teeth, dark blue, well-pressed suit, large gold watch-chain, good-looking tan shoes, habitually deprest and of gloomy bearing.

Clark, according to another newspaper correspondent, is something of a leader in Herrin. He is a "checker" at the mines, a position of considerable responsibility. During the trial the carpenters' union contributed their services to build a new house for him. And in the courtroom, while the trial was going on, Clark read several books through, including "Babbitt" and Shaw's "Man and Superman." The writer in *The Star* goes on to describe the other defendants:

Peter Hiller—Young, stolid, fat-faced; medium height. Stocky build. Looks like a garage mechanic on his Sunday outing. Listens to trial sitting back in chair with knee held between two hands. Doesn't seem particularly worried.

Leva Mann—Big; dark-haired; not fat, but muscular; Italian type; stern face; dark complexion. Also has the knee-in-hands attitude. Rarely smiles and seems to listen to every word of the testimony.

Joe Carnaghi—Small; slender; hair black and spare around temples, brushed straight back. Pleasant-looking and mild acting.

Newspaper men and court attachés call him "a good scout."

Bert Grace—Small, fat face; partly bald. Looks older than any of the defendants except Clark. Calls points of testimony to other men's attention often, and occasionally smiles.

The daily scene in the courtroom is thus described:

The judge, the living incarnation of perpetual motion, wanders around the courtroom. He examines minutely the design of the pottery vase that he uses as a gavel, then pours himself a drink of water from a milk can, which, beside the vase



A DETERMINED MINE OWNER.

William J. Lester, President of the Southern Illinois Coal Company, which owns the strip mine in Herrin. His attempt to mine coal with the aid of strike-breakers and armed guards ended in the massacre of June 22.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

and two law-books, is the only thing on his desk.

He gives an hourly inspection to President Harding's picture, which is tacked on the wall over his head, sits on his own bench, sits on the clerk's bench, sits on the court reporters' bench, sits on the newspaper reporters' bench, sits on the defense attorney's bench, sits on the State's attorneys' bench, sits on the window-ledge, and deals out decisions like a bored stud poker-player dealing a "last round" at three o'clock in the morning.

He puts his hands in his pockets, walks to the window and looks out of it at the minutiae of events on Marion's public square. The defense asks a witness a question.

"We object," cracks out Otis Glenn, hard-boiled and very capable "objector" for the State.

"Objection sustained," comes from the judge's back as he still looks out of the window.

The spectators at the trial—a typical cross-section of the mining and farming element of Williamson County—look upon Judge Hartwell as some sort of a superman whose least wishes they have to obey. Their three deadliest classes of enemies are present in the little room with them—the "survivors" of the massacre, whose testimony may send the miners to the gallows, the State's attorneys, "who oughtn't to have come down from Springfield and bothered us at all," and newspaper men who "put all this story in the paper and ought to be 'tended to.'" Still, no one searches the spectators for weapons when they enter the courtroom each morning or after the noon recess. Judge Hartwell is there, and the crowd isn't going to start anything with Hartwell present.

A newspaper photographer wants a picture, and the defendants are led from the room, because the court has ordered that they be not photographed until the case has gone to the jury.

The photographer climbs into a window, sets his camera and prepares his flashlight when the wives of three defendants flounce noisily from the room, the only the backs of their heads would have been visible in the picture. The crowd takes its cue from their action and twists and turns and talks, and some members shield their faces.

The judge picks up his pottery vase and crashes it down on the bench with a force that would shatter it into a thousand bits if it were not break-proof pottery.

"Order in the courtroom!" he says sternly.

The crowd sits up meek as a lamb and is photographed.

"You want another picture?" the judge asks.

The photographer nods.

Another crash.

"Order again!"

More posing.

If hard looks would kill, the photographer and his accompanying reporter would be slain from four hundred different sources, and if threats were to be listened to, the two newcomers would have but few hours to live and then would go to a destination that shall be nameless. But hard looks don't produce any black eyes, and, anyway, if Judge Hartwell happened to catch a miner doing any hard looking one imagines "the judge" would turn the

offender over his knee and give him a good sound spanking.

The story of the "massacre" is vividly retold by one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, Robert Officer, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, age 25, who was bookkeeper at the mine. On June 21, as the *Chicago Tribune* condenses his testimony, there was much shooting at the mine, where there were at the time twenty-five armed guards. That night Officer took part in a telephone arrangement for the surrender of the mine next morning, a promise being given that the non-union men were to be allowed to leave the county. Being asked what happened at the mine after this, the witness told of fighting during the night, altho a white flag had been put up. An airplane circled over the mine apparently dropping bombs. To take up his testimony where it begins to tell the story of what happened on the morning of the eventful 22nd, as the *Chicago Tribune* reports it:

Q.—What happened then? A.—While we were ringing shots began coming thick into the office and we went back to the barricade. They kept firing from outside and we could see men on the hills. They got closer to the cars. The flag had been taken down at daybreak. The men inside kept yelling to McDowell [superintendent of the mine] to surrender. He called Shoemaker to confer. The shots came down the road so fast Shoemaker could not get back. Findlay came down and yelled and Jones took the flag and yelled to the men outside. We heard some on the hill yell back, "Come on out." This was the surrender. Jones and Shoemaker walked out and the rest followed.

Q.—How many were outside? A.—As we came out they swarmed down the hills in large numbers, 400 or 500.

Q.—Was there any conversation? A.—One man seemed to be in the lead. I remember him shaking hands with one or two of our men, saying they would be safe. I do not know who he was. He had a lot of gold in his teeth, and was about 50. They told us all to put up our hands and searched us for weapons and marched us down the track two abreast in file.

Q.—Did you bring any firearms out? A.—Not that I know. When we were waving the flag, they yelled in that we were safe.

Q.—What next? A.—We went down the road to Crenshaw crossing. The crowd grew larger there. I saw many arms, rifles and shotguns. At that time we had not suffered much abuse and had only been prodded a little with fists and gunbutts. At Crenshaw one man of the mob got on a bank and made a speech. He flung his hat in the air and yelled for the crowd to keep still. I heard him say in effect that Williamson County was invaded by a gang of strike-breakers and the only way to save their homes was to rid the county of them and kill them all off. "Am I right?" he asked, and the crowd cheered. He said the only way was "to kill them all off and stop the breed."

Q.—What next? A.—We turned to the left on to Herrin. Still more men and women joined the mob. We were hit on the head and kicked. I counted forty-eight strip miners that surrendered. When we got to Moak crossing there was another stop and I could see McDowell taken from the head of the line. He could hardly walk.

Hand-Less Handling



*Just a few feet of conveyor
but they do the work of many hands*

HOW long does it take to load cars or trucks at your shipping-room door? If the handling is done by human hands, you are delaying the outward flow of goods. If your men place boxes and packages on hand-trucks, wheel them out to cars or trucks, and there handle them again, they are wasting energy and time.

Short sections of Lamson Gravity Conveyor would cut handling and rehandling costs to a minimum. They would speed up loading, do the work in half the time, and release hand-truckers for productive work.

There is enough handling and rehandling in almost any factory, warehouse, or wholesale establishment to warrant the use of a few short sections of gravity conveyor. They are easily movable and can be set up in receiving-room, in storeroom, between manufacturing processes—in any place where conveying service is needed.

The initial cost of Lamson Short Section Conveyors is small. After installation they cost practically nothing to run, for the weight of materials or products carries them to their destination.

Where you can use short sections

Loading—Boxes can be rolled in and out of trucks in half the time it usually takes to unload and load. Labor is also cut in half.

Between Machines—Gravity conveyors keep work moving at an even pace that gives uniform production. A section like this soon more than pays for itself.

As a Work Bench—Gravity conveyors serve as a work bench along which workmen adjust and inspect products and crate them for shipping.

Packing—Gravity conveyors allow men to pack the goods and seal the boxes as they move by them in a constant stream.

Test these short sections

Perhaps hand-less handling is just what you need in your shipping room, or in other parts of your warehouse or plant. A few sections of Lamson Gravity Conveyor will do the work of many hands. A short trial will prove their efficiency. You can easily add to the first units later.

A Lamson engineer will gladly show you how to get the best service from our gravity conveyors. Meanwhile, if you desire further information concerning short sections of Lamson Gravity Conveyors, we will send you catalogs describing them in detail.

THE LAMSON COMPANY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
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Lamson

Conveying Systems



It's great after shaving

IF you've never saturated solution of doused clear Listerine on your face after shaving, you've missed something good.

Just try it tomorrow morning. See what a delightful, exhilarating feeling it brings to your face—how it "sets you up" for breakfast and for the day's work.

You'll find you will want it after your shave every morning.

Listerine provides the ideally safe antiseptic lotion. It is composed of a pure,

boric acid, skillfully and always uniformly blended with healing, fragrant oils.

Thus it allays irritation and guards against infection that might come from any abrasion or nick your razor may leave.



Fresh, clean, cool and safely antiseptic

Read the circular that comes packed with each bottle. It describes dozens of

other uses for this excellent antiseptic—uses that have kept Listerine ever growing in popularity for the past half century.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Two men were leading him. I got a side view of one, and I think it was the same man that made the speech at Crenshaw.

Q.—Continue your story. A.—After Moak crossing we stopt once or twice on the road to the power-house. At this place there was a halt and a conference at the head of the line. A machine had come out from Herrin and some men got out. Hugh Willis was one of these. I could hear him asking where the leader was. Willis moved aside with some men, then some one yelled for us to turn to the right across the track and march over to the woods. Some one yelled that those that did not have rifles better stay out of the woods. They marched us along a wire fence, in line two abreast, the mob on the right. Some one said, "Now we are going to give you a chance," and about that time they opened fire.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I got on my stomach and crawled under the fence and ran. I was not hit by bullets. My only injury was when I was struck on the head with a gun and kicked. I dodged through the trees and ran across a clearing. Three or four of our men were right behind me. Volleys of shots came after us, but we were not hit. There were thirty or forty armed men started after us and I ran a mile or so and finally fell in a thick woods. Two others were behind me in the underbrush. We lay there all day. I could hear men searching the woods for us and calling out. In the afternoon I saw the airplane again circling low. At night I escaped with the two other men.

On cross-examination Officer admitted that there had been no disturbance at the mine before the strike-breakers and guards were brought in, and that the guards had been furnished by a Chicago detective agency. In his opening speech the chief counsel for defense asserted that the real murderers were the "gunmen" brought in by the mining company. This is the way he described the activities of President Lester of the mining company:

"He went to the flophouses of Chicago, infested by the criminals of the earth. He went to the gunman agencies of Chicago and there he recruited his army. It was an army of professional man-killers, outside the law, with reckless disregard for the taking of human life. Did he bring them into Williamson county to protect property which was being invaded or destroyed? No, he brought them in here with machine-guns, with high-powered rifles, with automatic police pistols, with all the most destructive firearms known to modern science, not to protect the law, but to violate the law. Remember in this case not a scintilla of evidence will be introduced to show that up to the time of the recruiting of this army had one penny's worth of this operator's property been destroyed. None of his property rights was assailed. You men know that there was profound peace throughout all of Williamson county.

You remember that the miners were working in their gardens or corn patches or fishing in the streams. Not a mine was working. No smoke came from the stacks. The tipples were deserted. The entire mining industry in this county had come to a dead halt without disorder of any sort.

There was a Sabbath-like calm from one end of Williamson county to the other.

Now, did this money-mad operator bring these thugs in to protect his property or did he invade your county with an offensive army?

Or, as an editorial in the *Herrin News* put it:

The Kaiser's men never plowed their way into defenseless Belgium and terrorized a community any more than Lester the profiteer, when his armed guards were secretly trucked into the strip mine near Marion and besieged the countryside like an invading army.

Witnesses for the defense told of hold-ups and brutality on the part of armed guards and offered as evidence, showing the character of these men, a letter written by one of them from the mine to his divorced wife. We reprint it as it appears in *The Illinois Miner* (Springfield):

Marion, Ill.

Sunday eve June-19-22

MRS FAY;

How are you & how is Carterville and the Hicks.

I have been here close by since June 9th. No doubt you will be surprised to learn I am Down here with a Gang of moonshiners. "Ha" Ha" But the moon shine is Winchester Rifles & field Guns. We are only waiting for them to start the Band playing.

We have No. 2 Guns planted on the Dam Reservoir water dam two on cook & Sleeping cars. & No. 6 Guns on top of the Hills. They only shoot No. 600. Shots a piece a minute—there is also No. 100 Guards with Winchester Rifles that shoots No. 3 miles. But as long as they stay No. 3 miles away they will be safe.

But H—— Help them if they ever start in on Mining Co. Property. We shipped No. 20 cars of coal yesterday.

Well \$12.00 a day for sitting here with a Winchester on your lap looks good to me thats \$360.00 for 30 days.

We are all under 90 days contract. that Holds me here until Sept. 10. I'll be here couple weeks Joy Riding after Job is over. Cannot tell when I will be in Carterville. Some night when machine is out Joy Riding you may not be in Carterville now.

If you are not I have a way of finding where you live.

We may open up Carterville Mines about Sept. We Havnt had much trouble here yet. But are Prepared for all that comes Are you still Runing —— Boarding House Come over & have a Square Meal We Sure feed here. Everything free here. Well I met Jim Vance in Chicago couple weeks ago he asked about you.

Also Jack Delaney. Ha" Ha" Jack married a young widow at Saxon, Ill. He got her \$3000, he has left for South America now. Poor Widow Mrs. Kinble of Marion & my only one Daughter Stella L.H. has them a No. 20 Room. Rooming House in Chicago.

They make above Rent & Expenses about \$250. a month clear or 125.00 a piece. All I do is work on strike Jobs where money is Big & Easy. Same as always. Give all my Foes & Friends my Regards tell them I am here 8 Hour Shift watching for some one to stick their Head over the mountain or out of the woods.

So as to give us a little Practice to Shoot it.

I have a Pal. he wants to know if there is any young chickens there Some night when we get a Gallon of Real Moonshine



Which play would you make?

Cribbage—Pone has played 3, 5 and 6; dealer 7 and 4. Dealer holds 2 and 6. What is the obvious play? What is the best play?

Are you foresighted?



In life, as in cards, some play for the next trick while others look ahead to the ultimate score. But people who make it a habit to

Play Cards for Recreation

soon develop foresight. They play to win the game, not merely an immediate point or two. What other amusement so sharpens the mental qualities that are necessary for business and social success?

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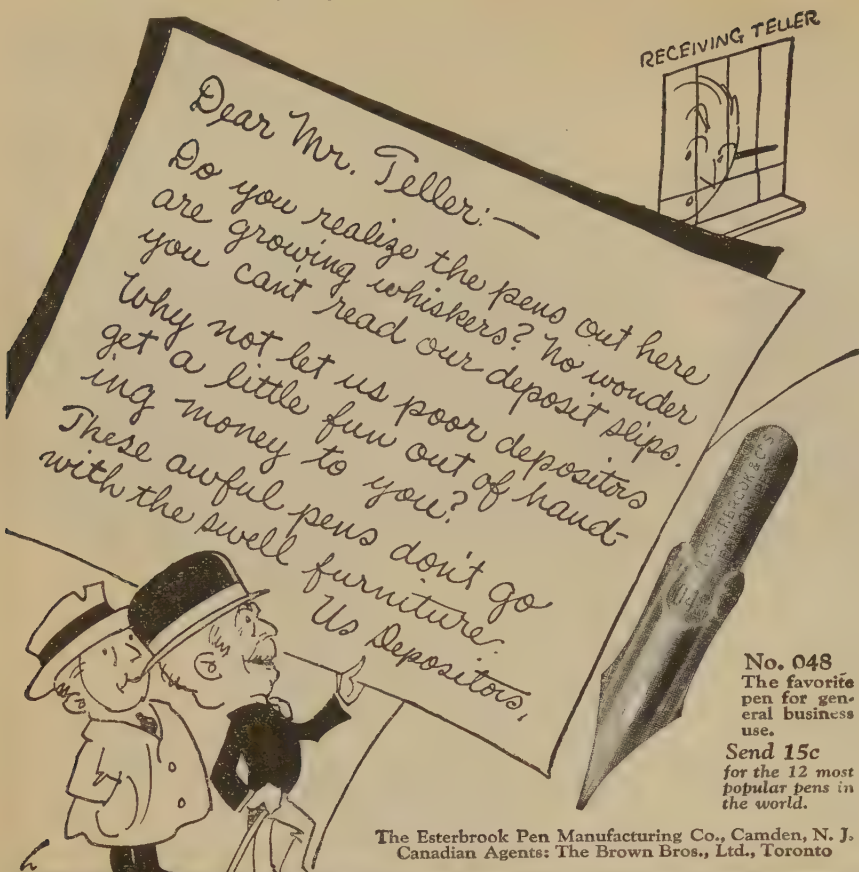


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Send postpaid the books I have underlined.

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300 games. 250 pages. .20c.	From invitation to menu, 6c.
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real teacher. 10c.	<u>Card Tricks for Amateurs...6c.</u>
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of Auction, Cribbage, 500,	old cards as cardboard for
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Do you realize the pens out here
are growing whiskers? No wonder
you can't read our deposit slips.
Why not let us poor depositors
get a little fun out of hand-
ing money to you?
These awful pens don't go
with the swell furniture.
Us Depositors.

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The favorite
pen for gen-
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SEND \$1. immediately for a generous 2½ lb. bag of Johnson's Shiptfresh Table Bran: direct from the mill: Fresh. Especially prepared for table use. Include it regularly with your meals: group of delicious recipes with each bag. You and your family will forever be free from faulty bowel elimination, and the ailments and illnesses which stagnation of body waste induces. Johnson's Shiptfresh Table Bran is a pure, natural Food pleasantly furnishing the "roughage" your system requires, and instantly acts successfully in the natural, regular way. Being strictly mill fresh, it possesses the full, natural flavor, food value and strength—far superior to and unlike shelf stale, dry bran. Enjoy it, both as a delicious food (in form of cereal, bread, muffins, etc.) and in the results it effects: Get a bag of Johnson's Shiptfresh Table Bran—Fresh From The Mill at once. Sent you Post-paid for One Dollar in a big, fresh, sanitary, clean bag: 2½ pounds. Send name and address with One Dollar Now.

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JOHNSON'S Shiptfresh Table Bran is made from the finest wheat grown, scientifically milled, every grain thoroughly washed in crystal clear Artesian Spring Water. It is the only Bran sold direct to the consumer from the mill—insuring you a fresh, clean, wholesome product, with the full flavor and retained qualities of nature. There is a big difference between fresh eggs, fresh fruit, fresh fish, etc., and similar products which are stale. Nature puts a flavor and value in her products which deteriorate as the product is taken from the soil or sea. The same is true of Bran-Shiptfresh Bran is Fresh. We guarantee its superiority and perfect results. If for any reason you are not completely satisfied with Shiptfresh Table Bran, or do not think it fully worth the price, your money will be refunded upon the return of the unused portion of it.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

we will take a Drive over. But there is no life like a Single one go as you Please. . . .
Yours Resp.

SHERMAN HOLMAN

After hearing the evidence, after hearing the prosecuting attorneys sum up, the defense declining to make any speeches; after hearing the judge deliver his instructions, one of which was to the effect that it is not illegal under the laws of Illinois to mine coal without being a member of the United Mine Workers; the jury deliberated twenty-seven hours and then brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Whereat, according to press reports, there was great delight in Marion, in Herrin and in Williamson County. If the other cases are put on trial the testimony is likely to be much the same as that offered in the trial just ended, samples of which we have quoted. The State's attorneys may or may not decide to continue the cases, but the correspondents can see little chance for anything but an acquittal.

"TREAT 'EM ROUGH" IS MUNICH'S NEW RULE FOR FOREIGNERS

THE Ruhr District may be attracting the world's attention just now, but Munich, Bavaria, telegraphs a correspondent to the *Paris Herald*, is the "fever spot of Europe." Hatred of foreigners, including Americans, is combined with hatred of Frenchmen and Bavarian Socialists by a strong patriotic order which greatly resembles the Italian Fascisti. The result, according to the *Paris Herald* correspondent in Munich is that, "with taut nerves the Bavarian capital awaits an explosion" that may mean either a foreign war, or the disintegration of the German Fatherland. It certainly means, in the meantime, that foreigners in the city have a rough time of it. Such a state of affairs would seem to have particular news value in view of the approaching tourist season.

The feeling toward foreigners, especially toward Americans, is revealed in a recent letter from an American girl, a music student visiting in Munich, to her uncle in New York. She writes that, as for Munich—

It was a great experience, one I don't care to go through again, however. The operas we went to were "Die Meistersinger," "Oberon" and "Salome," [and were splendidly given. "Don Giovanni" not so well. I was very interested to hear that, for I've been working the big aria of Donna Anna's. The Donna Anna started well, but when she got to the light work, she wasn't equal to it. Her voice didn't warrant the runs, etc. The concerts, two only, were mediocre. The art galleries I shall never forget. But the people!!! We never went out in the street but what we were stared, sneered and laughed at. One day Margaret and I were

walking along and an old woman passing by looked quickly at us, jabbered something and then spit on Margaret. It wasn't very funny to have that happen the whole time, and I was very unhappy. They hate the foreigners, and laugh and ridicule us without trying to hide it. The trip home was ghastly, and I was petrified the whole time. A great burly German in uniform, *comme le Kaiser*, walked into our compartment, demanded our passports and almost tore Miss S——'s in two, grabbing it away from her. I can see how they must have been during the war. I hate them and can safely say I would be most unhappy in an atmosphere like that, either to live or study.

I forgot to tell you the morning we left, about six o'clock, we heard loud knocking at the door. It was pitch dark and we were sound asleep. Finally we were aroused and Margaret put the light on and we saw two burly Germans peering through the glass at the top of the door, demanding entrance. We opened the door and they asked for passports. I, having nothing on but a *crêpe de chine* nightgown, hid until I could find a kimono. This aroused their suspicions and they came to me and asked for mine. They were policemen who had come to see if we had gone. Our time was up the 4th, but Miss S—— wanted to see another gallery, so we stayed until the 5th. If we hadn't had our tickets, which we showed them, God knows what would have happened. Probably arrested. Such a suspense!

Then the customs. I nearly died when I saw the faces of both the Germans and French who were to look through our things. Well, I looked them all over and went to the ones who had the kindest looking faces, and I got through beautifully. Many had a hard time; personal searches as well as baggage. One man had a big fine and an awful time, for he had sixty cigarets on him. We found out after there was an Austrian spy who sat opposite us the whole time and who made it miserable for many at the customs.

This is all great to tell about now, but I shivered with fear most of the time. The account in the New York *Herald* I bought the morning I arrived in Paris is enclosed, and I thought it might interest you. You see I'm not imagining anything.

The Paris *Herald's* account, which the writer enclosed, says that:

The Bavarian Nationalists' program consists chiefly of deliberately insulting foreign nations and making life intolerable for foreign nationals on Bavarian soil, and of waging war on all forms of liberalism and internationalism among their compatriots. It is hard to say which the Munich "patriot" hates the more intensely, a Bavarian Socialist or a Frenchman. Incidentally, he also is often violently anti-Semitic.

These nationalistic groups, which comprise, of course, the militarists and monarchists, have been loosely labeled Fascisti. They closely resemble Mussolini's followers, however, only in one respect—their reliance upon force to achieve the dictatorial realization of their aims. Socially and economically, they have little in common with the Italian Black Shirts, and even politically there is a sharp divergence.

It has been said that the Fascisti are mainly destructive in their program. The destructiveness they advocate, broadly speaking, is of a threefold character, being directed, first, against trade unionism and consequently against the Republic as at present organized; second, against Parlia-

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Officers and men of the Navy, Marines, Aviators—you'll find them all among their warships, at the air station and the splendid permanent base, fronting bay and ocean at San Diego, California.

The year-'round sunshine and abundant opportunities for recreation that are the cause of their being established here are proving equally attractive to thousands of new families.

To live by the ocean, among 100,000 hospitable residents, at San Diego, means much for all the family. You will find many enjoyments and the ideal city for your permanent home at

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Running Water

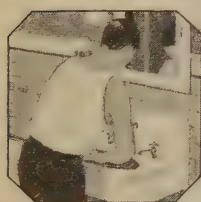
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your home can have



End the drudgery and the danger to health caused by the back-breaking hand pumping and the carrying of water in pails.

Health and happiness demand sanitary home conditions and modern comforts. The most important feature is *running water, under pressure*. With running water you have a modern sink. Water, hot or cold, or hard or soft, can always be available.

No More Drudgery



Simply turn a faucet. Have a modern bathroom, running water in the basement, in the garage or barn. Have water *under pressure* for sprinkling, and for fire protection. Whether your house is a summer place on the lake, a suburban home or on a farm, this plant supplies your needs.

It's Automatic FAIRBANKS-MORSE HOME WATER PLANT

Operates from any electric light socket or home lighting-plant circuit. Pumps water from cistern, shallow well, spring or lake. Noiseless and automatic. No switch to turn. No adjustments to make. Has galvanized steel tank. The only home water plant with the famous Fairbanks-Morse Pump.

200 Gallons Per Hour

Takes only a few cents a week to operate. If you do not know our local dealer, write us for complete information and literature.

Dealers: The Fairbanks-Morse Agency offers a valuable opportunity to dealers in territories where we are not now represented. Write for complete details.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

mentarism, also an anti-Republican position; and third, against the Peace Treaties, which in the last analysis is another thrust at the Republic, since the Republic's existence is bound up with its acceptance of the Versailles settlement.

Instances of physical assaults on individual foreigners are numerous. An Englishwoman was knocked down and kicked by several men and women for carrying a small dog into a Catholic church, altho she was a devout Catholic herself and had been told by the German priest that there was no objection to her bringing the dog. An Italian soprano's recital was interrupted by a barrage of "stink bombs" and her audience driven off because she ventured to sing one song in French. The same thing happened to a Swedish pianist because he happened to have a French name. A band of a dozen young rowdies inflamed by Francophobe speeches at a Fascist meeting suddenly decided that this innocent Swede was a "French spy," and forthwith they marched off to the concert hall in which he was playing, with the avowed intention of "beating him up." He narrowly escaped by flight through a rear entrance.

On this occasion fifteen arrests were made, but all prisoners either were released immediately or got off with a light fine. The courts refuse to take the attacks on foreigners seriously. On the other hand, the so-called People's Tribunals, which were invented during the Communist régime in Bavaria and have been retained by the Nationalist administration as a weapon against Communist militancy, punish with a heavy hand political offenses of an "unpatriotic" character. The famous Fechenbach case, in which a Russian newspaperman was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment because he condemned the Fascist movement, and the Bavarian Government's leniency toward it, is a sensational example of judicial severity in Bavaria.

Domiciliary searches by the Munich police even in the best hotels are an everyday occurrence. The chief of police, incidentally, is said to be in league with the Fascist organizations and even with the secret terrorization societies. One may be waked in the middle of the night with a stern demand for one's passport and reason for one's being in Munich. On one occasion, policemen even burst into the suite of the French Minister at a leading hotel and refused to withdraw until the Minister himself convinced them of his identity. There were profuse official apologies the next day, of course, but a critical international incident was avoided only by the French Government's tolerant willingness to let the matter drop.

Since then the French diplomat has tried to move into a house or an apartment. His efforts to find a suitable residence have been in vain, however. Nobody dares to act as landlord to the representative of hated France. Officers of the Control Commission, who are the most unpopular of the Allied emissaries, seldom go out in public and appear in uniform only on necessary formal occasions, lest they be subjected to insults, and further friction arise between the Entente and the Reich.

Frankly illegal taxation against foreigners is practised. By special dispensation, the correspondent of the New York Herald paid only 3,000 marks for a three-day so-

journ in Munich. Had he not had a special pass from the German Foreign Office he would have paid four times that amount. No such tax would have been imposed upon any German. And yet the Treaty of Versailles, which is a German law to-day, forbids discriminatory taxation of foreigners.

The United Socialist party, which is the Social Democrats' official title, thus far has opposed the nationalist enemies largely through the force of inertia—that is to say, the working class, of which the party is the political expression, simply declines to move in the direction pointed out by the reactionary elements. Workers, among whom Communists are in the minority, want tranquillity. With whole trainloads of Fascist "storm troops" militarily trained and equipped pouring into Munich and goosestepping, thousands strong, through the main thoroughfares, the Socialists begin to scent the battle from afar.

Therefore they are initiating very much under cover a counter-move which will pit proletarian militarism against nationalist militarism. They are assembling secret depots of firearms, enlisting young workmen in military units and drilling them and teaching them to shoot. They boast that right now they are ready to ward off any armed uprising on the part of the Fascists, but that the use of force probably would prove unnecessary, since they possess the powerful weapon of the general strike.

More recent reports indicate that the general hatred of foreigners in the Bavarian capital has turned, with special ferocity, against Frenchmen. The Paris *Matin* published, on January 28th, an interview with the French Vice-Consul, R. Bouchez, who had just returned from Munich. This interview, translated and cabled to the New York Times, runs:

"Life in Munich has practically become impossible for Frenchmen. Not only their personal dignity is continually subject to attack but their lives are in danger. If a Frenchman is recognized in a restaurant immediately a dozen or so infuriated Germans fall upon and expel him, covering him with insults and blows, and spitting upon him. Several times I witnessed such scenes, helpless to interfere.

"One day I almost fell a victim, but by a stroke of luck was warned betimes and was able to leave the restaurant. I usually took my meals just before the arrival of a gang of Nationalists singing 'Deutschland Ueber Alles' and searching for a 'Franzose,' or, rather, for a 'black,' for in the eyes of the Bavarians we all form part of the black troops.

"In the train returning to France I was insulted and molested seriously. Having most imprudently spoken a few words in French to a French Swiss fellow traveler, I was obliged during the night to come to help him against two German travelers who had seized him by the throat. Placed in another section of the train after passing Stuttgart, I was cross-examined by two German women who then attacked me suddenly and were assisted by others. Scratched in the face, beaten, spat upon, I was obliged to make the rest of the journey standing up in the corridor of the car with a distinct impression they would throw me out of the window if I resisted.

"That is how things stand in Munich. Allied control of arms simply has ceased to exist. Day and night, week days and Sundays, factories are working full speed turning out mysterious goods.

"The city lacks coal and soon light will

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Has reduced the national bill for repairing and recharging batteries

Threaded Rubber Insulation was invented by Willard seven years ago. It is used between the plates of a Willard automobile starting and lighting battery to separate—and insulate—each positive plate from the negative plate next to it.

It represented a great advance over previously used insulation for two reasons:

1. Rubber is the best acid-resisting and insulating material.
2. The 196,000 threads, piercing each insulator from front to back, make it *uniformly porous*—permitting uniform chemical action between the plates generating the current.

The two qualities mentioned result in greater force and amount of current, with less liability to repairs and recharging.

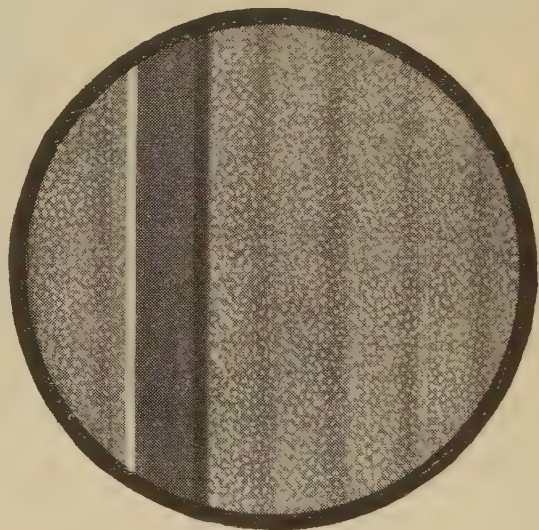
Seven years' use on hundreds of thousands of motor cars have proven it beyond question.

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Section of Threaded Rubber Insulator (enlarged) to show the thousands of tiny threads with which it is pierced. The hard rubber greatly increases durability, the threads permit uniform passage of the electric current—hence high voltage throughout the battery's life.

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The Odds Are 4 to 1 Against You



There's a way to check Pyorrhea

Don't gamble with your teeth and health. You have far too much at stake. More, the odds are too heavy against you.

Teeth-destroying Pyorrhea strikes four persons out of every five that pass the age of forty. And thousands younger, too. The chances are 4 to 1 it will strike you unless you are vigilantly on guard.

Heed Nature's warning when she gives it. Bleeding gums are the danger signal. Act at once. Don't wait. For Pyorrhea works fast. The tender gums recede. The teeth loosen, drop out or are lost through extraction.

Go immediately to your dentist for teeth and mouth inspection. Brush your teeth, twice daily, with Forhan's For the Gums. This healing, time-tested dentifrice, when used in time and used consistently, will prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress.

Forhan's For the Gums is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S. It will keep your teeth clean and white, your gums firm and healthy. It is pleasant to the taste. Buy a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.



Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

be lacking—nobody cares. The inhabitants declare they are willing to suffer anything rather than give in. A people of 70,000,000 souls does not obey the orders of a people of 38,000,000, they say.

"In the streets officers in uniform are greeted with universal respect. They feast openly in big restaurants. It is they who lead the chase against the French. A big dinner in honor of Hindenburg was given in the former military cadets' college. After patriotic toasts 'Deutschland über Alles' was sung. It was taken up by thousands in the street outside and all over the city, with orchestras posted at all open squares. The impression was formidable.

"Hatred of France to-day fills all Bavarian hearts. Bavaria does nothing else but dream revenge and war, and says so openly. It is up to us to profit by this sincerity—so unusual in Germany."

HOW "THE AMERICAN'S CREED" WAS MADE.

ONE of the features of the observation of the American Legion's "Americanization Week" was a recital by school children, all over the country, of a brief creed, composed four years ago, in the course of a nation-wide competition. The City of Baltimore offered a thousand dollars, as a prize, to the successful contestant. The winner was William Tyler Page, and his brief creed has, since the day of its acceptance by the Contest Committee, become familiar to thousands of school children throughout the country. It is sometimes abbreviated, but in its authorized version, it runs as follows:

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

William F. Broening, Mayor of Baltimore, inspired by a mistaken report that the creed had been composed by a resident of New Orleans, sends us the following account:

The idea of laying special emphasis upon the duties and obligations of citizenship in the form of a national creed originated with Henry S. Chapin. In 1916-1917 a contest, open to all Americans, was inaugurated in the press throughout the country to secure 'the best summary of the political faith of America.' The contest was informally approved by the President of the United States. The city of Baltimore, as the birthplace of the "Star-Spangled Banner," offered a prize of \$1,000, which was accepted and the following committees were appointed: a committee on manuscripts, consisting of Porter Emerson Browne and representatives from leading

American magazines, with headquarters in New York City; a committee on award, consisting of Matthew Page Andrews, Irvin S. Cobb, Hamlin Garland, Ellen Glasgow, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington and Charles Hanson Towne; and an advisory committee, consisting of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Governors of States, United States Senators and other National and State officials.

The winner of the contest and the author of the Creed selected, proved to be William Tyler Page of Friendship Heights, Maryland, a former Baltimorean and now the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

The Creed, and the sort of Americanism for which it stands, are explained in a booklet called "Book of the American's Creed," issued under the auspices of National Patriotic Organizations of which the Chairman of the Committee on Publication is Matthew Page Andrews of Baltimore. One important chapter explains that the Creed's promise to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution of the country need not be incompatible with a desire to change certain parts of them. As the booklet explains:

The powers of Congress are not only stated in the body of the Constitution, but it is made clear that these powers are granted by the people.

The source, therefore, of all the powers of Congress lies in the people, whose delegates drew up the Constitution and provided the people with the means of changing it. New laws are ever being made to meet new conditions, and old laws or unwise ones may be changed or done away with in accordance with the will or wishes of the majority of the people.

Very often we may learn by history—that is, by our experience and the experience of others—the value of whatever is proposed in the place of what is now.

The trouble with the man who would upturn everything now existing, said one who had formerly been an advocate of violent change, is that, "He has no historical sense. In his impetuous ardor to realize an ideal, he does not attempt to understand the institutions of to-day. He does not glimpse the agony of the ages which have brought us up to our present system. He blinds his eyes to the awful gulf which lies waiting to swallow us if our system should be overthrown wholly and at once."

An Essay on Frogs.

A classic essay, lately immortalized in type, is about frogs, and was written by a young Norwegian. The essay runs: "What a wonderful bird the frog are! When he stand he sit, almost. When he hop he fly, almost. He ain't got no sense, hardly. He ain't got no tail hardly, either, when he sit he sit on what he ain't got almost."

—*Bulletin of the Chicago Board of Education*

Who Lied There?—"In the far corner," said the guide, "lies William the Conqueror. Behind the organ, where you can't see 'em, are the tooms o' Guy Fawkes, Robin 'Ood and Cardinal Wolsey. Now, does that guide-book which I see you 'ave in your 'and tell you who is lyin' 'ere, sir?"

SKEPTICAL VISITOR—"No, but I can guess."—*Tit-Bits.*



Men tell us we made shaving a delight Make this free test—See if you agree

By V. K. CASSADY, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN: A new-type Shaving Cream has suddenly become a sensational success.

Men by the millions have tried it. Letters by the tens of thousands come to thank us for it. And men, you know, don't often write such letters.

We have a world-famed laboratory. For 60 years it has studied soap. The leading toilet soap of the world—Palmolive—is one of its creations.

Some years ago we decided to perfect a new-type Shaving Cream. We set down five ways in which it must excel.

Then we made up and tested 130 formulas to attain our ideals in all.

The result is a Shaving Cream which, in five respects, gives men new service, new delights. Now we urge that every man should test it. It is due to himself and to us.

Five new qualities. These are the five new ways in which we met men's Shaving Cream desires.

Abundance. The soap multiplies itself in lather 250 times.

Quickness. It softens the beard in one minute.

Durability. The lather maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face.

Strength. The bubbles are strong. They support the hairs for cutting, while weak bubbles let them fall down.

Skin effects. The palm and olive oil blend acts like a balm to the skin.

Now your verdict

Now we ask your verdict. You are using a soap you like. Kindly compare it with Palmolive Shaving Cream. If our claims are true, you'll want it. Anyway, give us a hearing. Cut out the coupon now.

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RADIO • DEPARTMENT

THE CASE OF THE LOUD SPEAKER

NO ONE nowadays feels satisfied with his radio receiver unless it will operate a loud speaker. Yet every experienced amateur will admit that no loud speaker available quite matches expectations as to what an amplifier of this type should accomplish.

Many of the implements evoke noise enough, but the noise is never quite free from "distortion," and an instrument that seems almost ideal for the reproduction of instrumental music, for example, may leave a good deal to be desired when voice reproduction is in question. Obviously, there are inherent difficulties in the manufacture of the loud speaker that as yet have not been fully overcome. What these difficulties are, and the way in which they have been provisionally met, is told in *Radio Broadcast* (New York) by G. Y. Allen, who explains that—

"Loud-speaker development has progressed along two distinct lines. One type has been similar to the conventional telephone receiver in construction in that the diaphragm, made from iron, is subjected to magnetic force and also sets the air in motion. In the other type, the diaphragm is mechanically attached to an iron vane on which the magnetic forces act. The diaphragm serves only to set the air waves in motion in this case. One loud speaker of the first type is essentially an aluminum casting, into the base of which are screwed two telephone receivers of the same type that are used in the head-set manufactured by the same company. Such a loud speaker is limited as to volume, but will give sufficient sound intensity for a small room, when used with a two-step amplifier. Another loud speaker of the first type uses no permanent magnet. The magnet system, however, is adjustable by means of a threaded nut, which in the complete loud speaker is operated from the outside of the box. In this way considerable control of the volume and quality is obtained.

"To permit of greater amplitude in the motion of the diaphragm and still maintain a small air gap, various lever systems have been introduced into loud-speaker designs from time to time with varying success. The danger arising

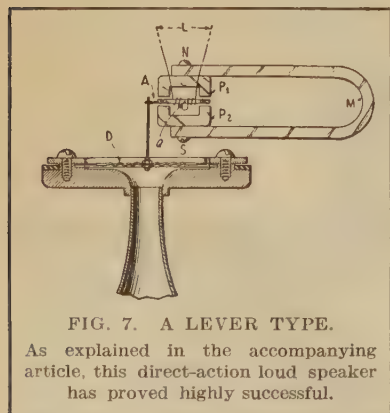


FIG. 7. A LEVER TYPE.

As explained in the accompanying article, this direct-action loud speaker has proved highly successful.

from such a procedure, of course, is the introduction of distortion. There is the possibility of increasing the weight of the moving system to the point where it will be objectionable and also the air resistance may reach such a point as to interfere with rapid motion. Furthermore, great rigidity in the moving system is essential or the loud speaker will 'rattle.'

"Fig. 7 illustrates the interior mechanism of one type of lever-action loud speaker that has proved highly successful. M is a permanent magnet provided with two soft-iron pole-pieces P¹ and P². Suspended between the poles of this magnet is a soft-iron armature, A. A is pivoted at its center in the center of the

pole-pieces in such a way that it can oscillate within limits. Surrounding the armature and supported by the pole-pieces is the coil, consisting of a large number of turns of very fine wire. The armature has attached to it at one end a small rod mechanically connecting it to the corrugated diaphragm.

"When a current is connected to the coil through lead wire L, one end of the coil is instantaneously north and the other end is south. An inspection of the sketch will show that this form of field will add to the flux on one side of the armature and subtract from it on the other side on both ends of the armature. This will cause the armature to tend to rotate about pivot Q, thus displacing the diaphragm. A reversal of the current will cause a displacement in the opposite direction.

"As will be noted from the sketch, the distance from the diaphragm rod to the pivot is about twice that from the middle of the pole-piece to the same pivot. For any motion of the armature in the air gap, therefore, the motion of the diaphragm will be about twice as great. Great volume can thus be obtained from a loud speaker of this construction,

and distortion can be kept at a minimum.

"A loud speaker of a design differing from any of these mentioned is sketched diagrammatically in Fig. 10. In this case, no iron diaphragm or armature is used. Instead, there is attached to the diaphragm a coil that vibrates with the diaphragm. This coil is connected to the energizing source and vibrates in the field of an electromagnet, M. This magnet is energized from a 6-volt direct current source.

"This construction gets away from a direct operating instrument, being limited in its amplitude of vibration by the length of the air gap. In fact, it is claimed that practically any volume may be obtained from this instrument.

"In general, good operation of a loud speaker at moderate volumes may be obtained by connecting it directly in the plate circuit of the last tube of a two-stage amplifier. This circuit will give good results in the home where it is desired to fill a small room. There are cases, however, where more volume is desired. In fact, at times it is desired to make music and speech audible to crowds of people assembled in the open air. The power available from a two-stage amplifier becomes totally inadequate in such cases.



Illustrations by courtesy of "Radio Broadcast," New York.

A VERY LOUD SPEAKER, HOME-MADE.

This remarkable horn was built by M. C. Hopkins, President of the Cave Men's Club of America, on his place in Waterford, Virginia.

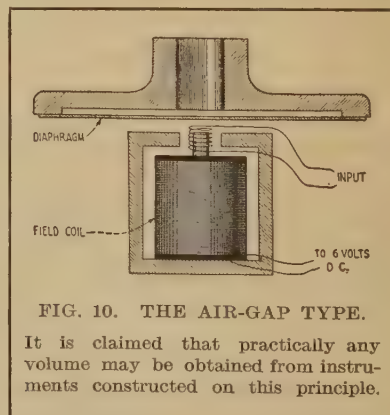


FIG. 10. THE AIR-GAP TYPE.

It is claimed that practically any volume may be obtained from instruments constructed on this principle.



Thumbprints and Eyeglass Frames

EVERYBODY knows that no two men and no two women have the same thumbprints. But do you know in how many other respects you have no exact double anywhere on the broad earth?

Do you know, for instance, that the Bertillon system recognizes as unique to each individual the length and width of his right ear, and that facial measurements are never exactly repeated—not even the two halves of the same nose?

Hence, for you and for every other individual, there is *only one* right position for eyeglasses. There is *only one* correct distance between the centers of eyeglass lenses. There is *only one* proper distance between the eye and the lens. Your spectacle frame or eyeglass mounting, if properly fitted, is just as individually your own as your thumbprint.

Eyeglass lenses do not float in air

It is an error to suppose, therefore, that only the lenses are specially finished for you. These lenses will not miraculously float in the one place and position where they can give you their maximum service. They must be held there by a frame or mounting

fitted to *your* individual facial measurements.

The benefit derived from lenses perfectly prescribed and ground is influenced not a little by the fit of the glasses on the face. Poorly fitted glasses are unbecoming, uncomfortable, and fail to give maximum service. But the right frame or mounting, rightly fitted, not only assures good looks and comfort but actually helps you to see.

Frames and lenses depend on each other

Recognizing all this, the Wellworth Scientific Staff has spared no research to improve the manufacture of frames and mountings, just as it has led in research to improve the manufacture of eyeglass lenses. All its research for frames and mountings is benefited by its research for eyeglass lenses, and vice versa. For each is a necessary and integral part of the miracle of corrected eyesight.

It is possible for the Wellworth Scientific Staff to assemble hundreds of thousands of combinations of frames and mountings. That gives you some conception of the ability to meet your individual needs offered by those who prescribe or fit Wellworth Glasses.

American Optical Company Southbridge Mass U S A

WELLSWORTH
GLASSES



*All that Science can give;
all that Artistry can add*



On His Maps Has Man Recorded Progress

To Columbus, whose voyages opened new visions of the world, America was forever India—the land of gold and rich eastern trade routes. Came Balboa, who discovered the Pacific. Came Magellan, whose expedition sailed way round the world. The map grew in consequence.

Other explorers and colonizers—Raleigh, Marquette, Drake, John Smith—devoted their fortunes and lives to gaining knowledge and putting it onto maps. But the job was not done. Man pushed on and on through the centuries, ever penetrating the unknown. Lewis and Clark, Livingstone, Roosevelt, all conquered danger and contributed to the document that is a map.

The map is still being perfected, changing and growing with the accomplishments and discoveries of man. It must show all that these pioneers of exploration found and all that has happened since—new cities, towns, railroads, highways, canals, steamship routes.

A poor map is worse than useless, for it guides you and your thinking falsely. Make sure, therefore, that your map is up to date and scientifically exact. It will be if it is published by RAND McNALLY & COMPANY. Whether wall map or pocket map, globe, atlas, school or commercial map—the RAND McNALLY is standard. When you buy, look for this name. It is your guarantee of map perfection.

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

Continued

To get the necessary amplitude for large volumes, it is necessary to use additional stages of amplification with tubes that are capable of delivering very much more power than can be obtained from an ordinary receiving tube. The use of these tubes entails high-plate voltages and heavy consumption of B battery energy. The resulting volume, however, is remarkable. Speech and music have been made easily audible over distances of more than a mile.

In conclusion, it might be said that the manufacturers of loud-speaking devices have accomplished wonderful results when the time they have been working on them is taken into consideration. The problem is extremely involved; but we can not doubt that before long vast improvements will be made and that we shall see the day when broadcasted material can be made audible in practically any volume without distortion.

HOW THE AMATEUR TORNADO SHOOK THE NAVY RADIO

IT is a very good wind indeed that blows nobody ill. Take the amateur radio tornado, for instance. Who would have predicted, when it started blowing, that within two years it would shake to its foundations the seemingly secure structure of a system of government radio stations then considered absolutely up-to-date, and regarded officially with pride and satisfaction? Yet this, according to the high authority of Commander S. C. Hooper, U. S. N., is precisely what has happened.

The radio stations in question are those of the shore-to-ship naval service, with capacity also for transcontinental and transoceanic operation. Two years ago, Commander Hooper tells us, they were the pride of the Navy, admittedly representing the last word in practical radio equipment. And to-day the apparatus that was expected to last for many years is confessedly obsolescent, and is being replaced as rapidly as may be. How and why this has come about, and the way in which the naval experts have met the situation, Commander Hooper explains in an article in *Popular Radio* (New York). The story begins with a presentation of conditions that obtained only two years ago, as follows:

Quenched spark transmitters were installed at coastal radio stations for communication with ships at sea, and arc transmitters were provided for the transoceanic and transcontinental shore radio stations. These two types of transmitters were the only transmitters which were known to the art as being rugged, reliable, flexible in wave-length range and economical to maintain. The required transmission ranges were obtained with these transmitters and the selectivity was such that stations situated from fifty to two hundred miles from each other did not produce waves which interfered with the proper handling of traffic.

Up to this time vacuum tube transmitters were in an embryonic stage and there was considerable doubt as to whether this form of transmitter would ever be

developed so that powers in excess of a few watts energy could be produced reliably. It is true that higher powered vacuum tube transmitters were in existence, but such transmitters had not been subjected to service tests over long periods. In such a state of development it was thought that it would be many years before the vacuum tube transmitter would be suited for continuous, reliable service, such as is required for shore radio stations.

Like an avalanche, the radiotelephone craze came into vogue and everybody interested in this new type of entertainment bought a receiver. It did not matter what kind of a receiver was bought so long as the radiotelephone concerts could be heard. Immediately from different points along the coast where naval shore radio stations were situated, inquiries began to come from the public about the interference experienced from these transmitting stations.

With these inquiries came various statements from different persons, to the effect that the Navy quenched spark transmitting stations were obsolete, and inasmuch as they were a public nuisance they should be scrapped and new equipment installed.

Tied in with the complaints on spark transmitters were a limited number of complaints on the interference caused by "mush" and harmonics emitted from arc transmitters at high-power shore radio stations. These complaints came from districts within a twenty-mile radius of the high-power stations. All the complaints were found to be true.

A thorough survey of the situation was made, and it was decided that the quenched-spark apparatus, considered the most modern a year previous, must ultimately be considered as a thing of the past and continuous-wave transmitters must be made standard. It was also decided that steps should be taken to eliminate the emission of mush and harmonics from high-power arc transmitters. If it was not possible to eliminate the harmonics and mush from such transmitters, steps should be taken to replace these transmitters with high-frequency alternators or high-power vacuum tube transmitters.

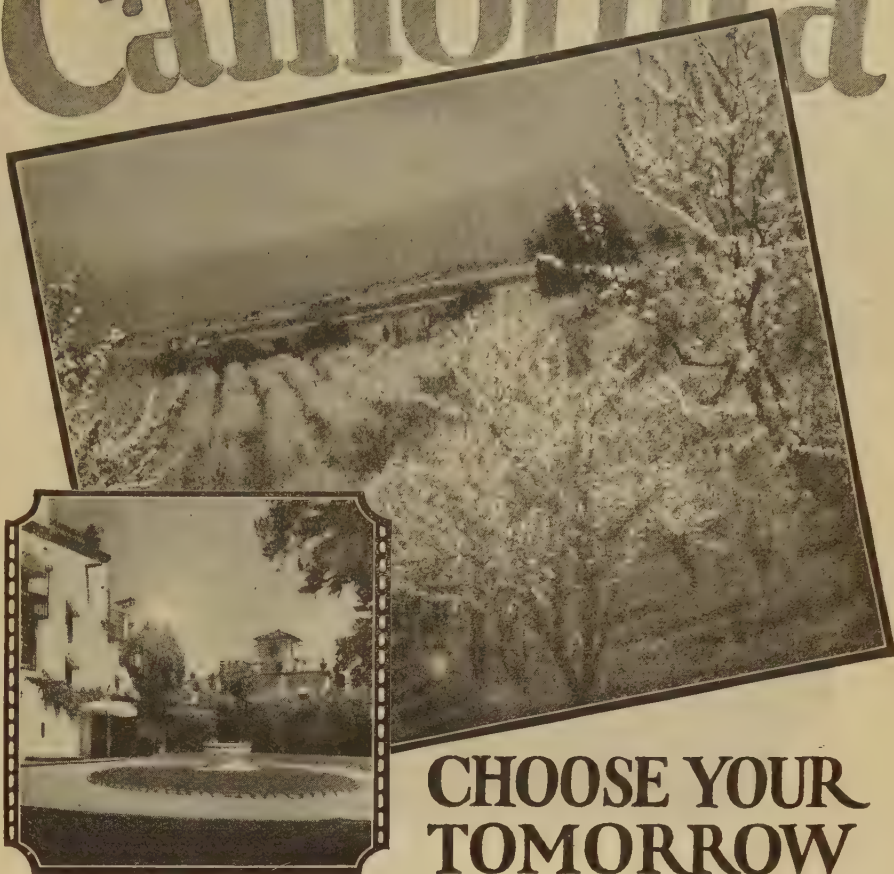
Numerous conferences were held in which the research and design engineers of the Navy Department were present. The outcome of these conferences was the adoption of the following procedure:

To convert the existing spark transmitters to the new-type vacuum tube transmitter, which employs the high-voltage alternating current produced in the secondary of the transformer of the spark transmitter. This type of transmitter is now called the "alternating current vacuum tube transmitter." Such a transmitter would employ the same power equipment as the spark transmitter and with the exception of the vacuum tubes and fittings would be identical to the original spark transmitter.

This change-over required considerable development work, but within the space of one year the work was completed, and after severe tests the new apparatus was finally accepted as a practical transmitter. Various sizes of this type of transmitter were made and were immediately installed on ships and at shore radio stations.

After stating that the modification of spark transmitters for use of vacuum-tube transmitters, as against a totally new installation of the latter, permitted a saving of three hundred thousand dollars in the remodeling of fifty ship sets, the writer

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Half the people of California have savings accounts, whereas the national average is but one in ten.

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In the average crop value per farm, California leads the first five crop producing states 100 to 200 per cent. Nearly a million acres of irrigated land are now available for settlement.

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TYPEWRITERS

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Continued

goes on to relate that it has proved possible, by the expenditure of about fifteen thousand dollars in research work, to find a way to save many million dollars' worth of arc transmitters from the scrap-heap, by so modernizing them that they will emit a pure wave. It is declared, however, that at least three years will be required for the Government to modernize its radio equipment "to the extent that no further complaints will be received from the great army of radio fans, concerning unnecessary interference due to naval transmitters." But Commander Hooper concludes with this assurance:

Superhuman efforts are being made by the Navy to keep the Government equipped, at reasonable expense, with a radio system that is as near 100 per cent. efficient as is possible, and at the same time, in order to merit the good-will of the radio amateur, to keep the service beyond reproach.

WHAT IS SPAGHETTI TUBING?

EVERY novice who has put together even the simplest of radio receiving sets is familiar with the tubular insulating material that is universally dubbed "spaghetti." But most of us, probably, slip the convenient tubes over the wires we wish to insulate, without giving a thought to the composition or manner of construction of the tubes themselves. At all events, an account of the origin and manufacture of this useful accessory, as given in the *New York Evening Mail*, will have the interest of novelty for many readers. Here it is:

Up to about ten years ago the common practise of insulating short terminal and connecting wires was by the use of cotton sleeving, or braided tubing, then also known as stockinet; after the apparatus was finished, this sleeving was given a sufficient number of coats of varnish to produce a smooth surface. Where such connections were subjected to moisture or oil, as in motors, dynamos and transformers, the dielectric strength of the varnish gradually weakened and finally broke down; and where high temperatures also prevailed the disintegrating process was so rapid that the insulation afforded only temporary protection.

Some one, possibly preferring a shorter name to "M-R Impregnated Varnished Tubing," and aided by the resemblances of the material itself, dubbed it "macaroni" and the name stuck until the smaller sizes became popular, since when "spaghetti" has been the designating shop term.

During the war the United States Government tested several makes of "spaghetti," and many thousands of feet were used in radio and other work by the various bureaus of our own Government as well as those of foreign countries.

When manufacturers of electrical apparatus took up the production of radio sets they naturally used "spaghetti" on leads of exposed wiring, primarily as a protection against "shorts," altho the

"drest-up" appearance thus attained was at once recognized as an aid to selling. The three styles of "spaghetti" now on the market may be briefly described as follows:

(1) Impregnated. Base of cotton sleeving impregnated through and through with varnish and baked, then given from eight to ten additional coats, each coat being baked and rubbed down. This is the genuine "macaroni" in the larger diameters and "spaghetti" in the smaller sizes. The wall around the sleeving is thus built up of nearly a dozen layers of varnish, is homogeneous, and of tremendously high insulating value. As the final coat is also rubbed down the finish is smooth but not brilliant. Dielectric value approximately 7,000 volts. Characteristics already described.

(2) Dipt. Here the cotton tubing is treated with a dressing or filler, instead of varnish, dried and then dipt five or six times in varnish, each coat being baked dry before the succeeding one is applied. This method produces a tube with a high gloss that is moisture-proof, oil-resisting and, when properly made, will withstand breakdown tests up to an average of 5,000 volts.

And it is difficult to determine quality by either price or appearance, as some of the most highly polished are built up entirely of collodion, cellulose, or other gun-cotton compound, to which castor oil is added to retard hardening, and as they contain absolutely no varnish whatever they soon become hard, brittle, and crack; then, too, they are highly inflammable.

(3) Radio Tube. White or colored cambric cloth is cut in narrow bias strips, rolled lengthwise to form a tube 36 inches long, and covered with an insulating compound resembling (but containing no) rubber. To produce yellow tubing amber-colored compound is used over white cloth, whereas both cloth and compound are of the same color when other shades are made.

In every case the coating is transparent, flexible and excellent electrical protection up to 1,000 volts in ordinary apparatus where it does not come in contact with water or oils.

This form of "spaghetti" is ideal for radio instruments inasmuch as it offers insulating protection with a factor of safety many times in excess of that required; its low cost permits of its liberal use, and where more than one color is employed to trace out different circuits the result is an improvement in appearance of the home-made set.

TRIBUTE TO A GOOD AND WISE MULE

Old Jude, a mule which gains her daily oats and hay by pulling back empty tram cars in the quarry of the Arkansas Lime Company, has been with the company since it started operations years ago, and she knows her business. The cars run down to the dump by gravity. A man dumps the car, connects Old Jude with it and she hauls it back. In the quarry she is relieved of her load and returns to the dump-pile. She does this without a driver. In the morning she is let out of the lot and she goes to the kilns. When the bell rings to start work she starts up the hill with the men. When the bell rings for dinner she ambles off down the hill again. No one has to tell her to get out of the way of a blast. When they holler "Fire in the hole," she knows what it means and runs to cover behind a tree or a big rock. After the explosion she ambles back to her job again. In Old Jude are exemplified the fundamental principles of success—brains and a dogged determination to do her best.—Ruddell's correspondence to the Arkansas Gazette.



Keeping the lines open
in the Sierra Nevadas

Traditions of Service



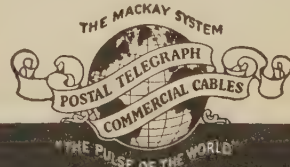
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THE IDEALISM OF PAGE AND WILSON

PAGE, THE AMBASSADOR, and Wilson, the President: these two characters stand out "as men against the sky," reports Ray Stannard Baker, writing, in the current issue of *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, on the recently published "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Page & Company). Mr. Baker, it will be recalled, was a special press representative at the Peace Conference, and is the author of several books and numerous articles on that crisis in world-history. He was an intimate personal friend both of Page and Wilson, and he pays high tribute to Mr. Page, of whom, of course, the new "Life and Letters" constitute a personal record; nevertheless, he observes, "Wilson is in every chapter: often on every page, as he is destined to be in every book written about the War and Peace." Granting that they were men profoundly different in many ways, chiefly temperamental ways, Mr. Baker insists that they were "profoundly alike in their essential ideals, their vision, their deep-seated conviction of the duty and responsibility of the American nation in the greatest crisis of its history." And they both "passionately desired the same thing: American leadership in the world, based upon new moral principles, a new ideal of national service." Even tho they did not agree on the method of attaining this ideal, continues Mr. Baker:

Too much emphasis has been laid upon the differences of these two men: and too little upon their common Americanism; too little upon those things which were sincere, creative, essential. There is no need of setting them off against each other or of gloating over the hot words which strong men fling out in moments of bitter struggle and passionate suffering. These were both great and true Americans, and as we get further and further away from the heat and bitterness of the conflict, we shall treasure both even more highly: we shall be glad that America, called upon to face a world crisis, should be found with such leaders in the forefront of affairs. "The world," as Emerson said, "has a sure chemistry by which it extracts what is excellent in its children, and lets fall the infirmities of the grandest mind."

In reading this fine book, one is amazed to see how Page's mind and Wilson's were working, all along, both before the war and after it began, with the same substantial material of ideas. It was not so much that the minds of the two men were similar as that both had drunk deep of the same clear fountains of American tradition and American idealism. Neither was dealing with an individual philosophy of his own, else neither would have presented such a figure of strength: but both were conscious that they were speaking for the true spirit of America. For statesmen are great not as they voice their own thought but as they speak the vision and aspiration of their time and their race. Page indeed embroidered the pattern with a warmth, a wit, a humanity, a courtesy all his own, and Wilson gave it beauty, clarity, chaste eloquence, but, underneath, both men were passionately on fire with the same noble vision of service to the world. Over and over again Wilson said: "These are American principles, American policies. We could stand for no others." He felt that he could rest upon them as upon a rock: he could have faith that because they were true they must prevail.

Well, Page had his feet upon the same rock. His letters over-

flow with it. About the time that Wilson was making his great prophetic speech at Mobile, October 27, 1913—it must be remembered that this was nine months before the war began—in which he was outlining the principles of American foreign policy in terms of the noblest and most disinterested leadership, Page was considering the same great and vital problems. In a letter to the President written in London, October 25, 1913, he was putting the question:

"Now, what are we going to do with the leadership of the world when it clearly falls into our hands?"

Like the President, he not only had an absolute conviction of the future greatness and power of America, but his mind was also busy with the problem of what America was to do with that power. "How can we . . . use it for the highest purposes of the world and of democracy?" He has the same prophetic vision of a great nation, not seeking its own selfish ends but serving the world greatly:

"We have more people and more capable people and many times more territory than both England and Germany: and we have more potential wealth than all Europe. They know that . . . Somebody needs to do something . . . in the service of humanity . . . cleaning up the tropics under one leadership and under one code of ethics . . . and nobody may annex a foot of land."

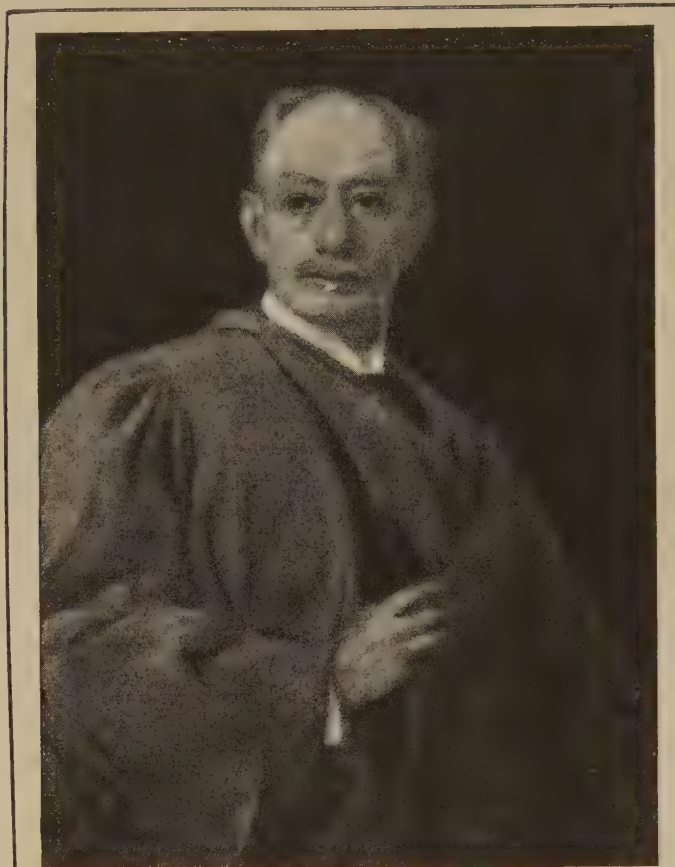
Here is exactly the central idea that Wilson also gave to the world, asserts Mr. Baker, the idea of "a nation so great in leadership that it would ask nothing but to serve." All this may seem a far cry from the predominant American idea of to-day. Mr. Baker presents more of the same idealism:

Page had also the deep and abiding conviction that American isolation was past, that "we are in the international game" whether we like it or do not like it—"not in its Old World intrigues and burdens and sorrows and melan-

choly, but in the inevitable way to leadership and to cheerful mastery in the future; and everybody knows we are in it but us." He calls "the old talk about keeping aloof, 'Missouri buncombe.'" And where has the utter folly of the American attitude of selfish isolation been more biting put than in this letter to his son, written in the last year of his life?

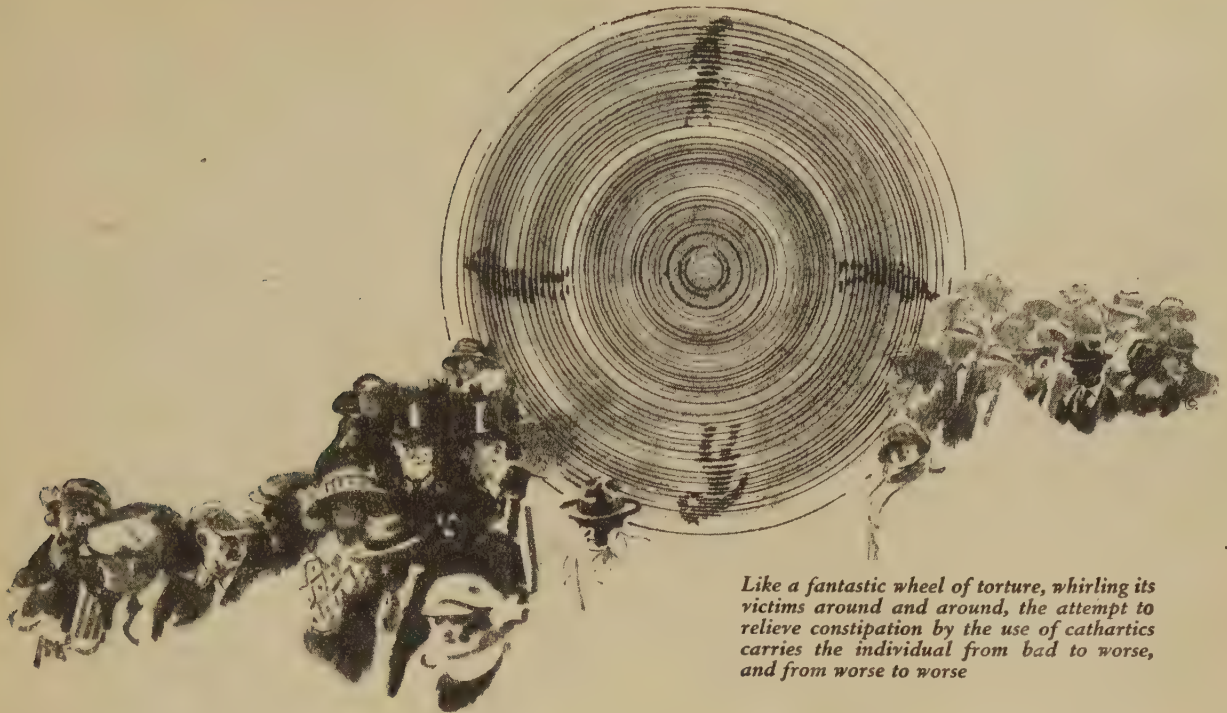
"All your life and all my life, we have cultivated the opinion at home that we had nothing to do with the rest of the world, nothing to do with Europe in particular—and in our political life our hayseed spokesmen have said this over and over again till many people, perhaps most people, came really to believe it was true. Now this aloofness, this utterly detached attitude, was a pure invention of the shirt-sleeve statesman at home. I have long concluded, for other reasons as well as for this, that these men are the most ignorant men in the whole world; more ignorant—because they are viciously ignorant—than the negro boys who act as caddies at Pinehurst; more ignorant than the inmates of the Morganton Asylum; more ignorant than sheep or rabbits or idiots. They have been the chief hindrances of our country—worse than traitors, in effect. It is they, in fact, who kept our people ignorant of the Germans, ignorant of the English, ignorant of our own history, ignorant of ourselves. . . . We've been in the world—and right in the middle of the world—the whole time."

And because he sees all this with such penetrating clarity, he shoots some of his sharpest darts of wit, irony, invective—and he has notable powers in all three—at the American want of a creative foreign policy and excoriates the inefficiency of the



HE HAD "A VISION OF SERVICE TO THE WORLD."

Walter H. Page, our former Ambassador to England, calls upon his country, in his newly published "Life and Letters," to "use its leadership for the higher purposes of the world, and of Democracy."



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The "vicious circle" that is wrecking the health of millions

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How the "vicious circle" begins

Then we start taking drugs and cathartics. These blast a way through at first, but they weaken the intestinal muscles still more, and so you have to take larger and larger doses. Thus the "vicious circle" is established: the more drugs you take, the more constipated you get, the more drugs you must take.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

State Department, the weakness of our diplomats and the unimaginativeness of a merely legalistic attitude toward these living human relationships. There are no more bitterly barbed arrows in his quiver than those he lets fly at such diplomatic lawyers as Knox and Lansing. He thinks we are dwelling in "a fool's paradise."

"We've had no foreign policy, no continuity of plan, no matured scheme."

He felt a year before the crisis actually came "the danger and the probability of war," and wanted America to be ready—spiritually. He saw the hopelessness of the old diplomacy. He told the President (October, 1913) of the "complete divorce of European politics from morals," and he said to the President:

"You have found something better than a policy, namely, a principle: policies change, but principles do not."

The two men quarreled because Wilson would not agree with Page that a British-American alliance was "all that was necessary." He could not wait for Wilson to build up a foreign policy, "or awaken the people and bring them into the war, not in a mere blind passion over the wrong done them, but upon the solid basis of principle." And while he charges the American people with incredulity, continues Mr. Baker:

He himself, and Wilson too, for that matter, shared in that incredulity. Page thus sends not one word of information to the President regarding those slimy secret treaties which the European nations, the British included, were making: those secret treaties which were later to bedevil and all but destroy the Peace Conference.

Yet beneath these differences of method and policy, both men had the same great and true end in view: and even when criticizing the President, the Ambassador, with his broad human sympathy, caught glimpses of the problems and difficulties which confronted this lonely leader of the American nation, "a much suffering and perplexed statesman." And at the moment of parting, after Page's visit to America in 1916, deep spoke unto deep in two great men: "As he rose to say good-by to the President he (Page) put his hand upon his shoulder. At this Mr. Wilson's eyes filled with tears and he gave Page an affectionate good-by. The two men never met again."

Deep down, and whatever the friction, the two men respected each other, had confidence in each other. The President well knew how sharply Page was criticizing his course—knew it from many sources—and yet he would not let him resign, elung to his service as ambassador, and acted, at times, upon his advice.

On the other hand, when America at length came into the war and Wilson assumed with power that moral leadership which made notable the last years of the conflict, Page, the great-natured, came back warmly and generously in his expressions of appreciation and approval, as in a letter to the President of May 4, 1917:

"God pity us for not having organized the world better than this! We'll do it."

yet. Mr. President—you'll do it; and thank God for you. If we do not organize Europe and make another such catastrophe impossible, life will not be worth being born into except to the few whose days happen to fall between recurring devastations of the world."

A year later, after Wilson had built up, speech by speech, pronouncement by pronouncement, his splendid program of a world policy of reconstruction, Page was even more ardent in his support. As he says in a letter to Mr. Polk, March 22, 1918:

"The most interesting thing going on in the world to-day—a thing that in History will transcend the war and be reckoned its greatest gain—is the high leadership of the President in formulating the struggle, in putting its aims high, and in taking the democratic lead in the world, a lead that will make the world over—and in taking the democratic lead of the English-speaking folk. . . .

"The bloody Thing will get us all if we don't fight our level best; and it's only by our help that we'll be saved. That clearly gives us the leadership. Everybody sees that. Everybody acknowledges it. The President authoritatively speaks it—speaks leadership on a higher level than it was ever spoken before to the world. As soon as we get this fighting job over, he world procession toward freedom—our kind of freedom—will begin under our lead."

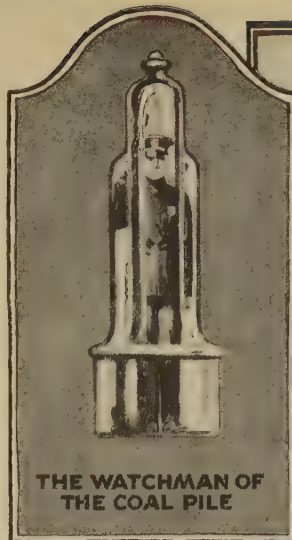
Again in May he writes to the President from Sandwich—where he had gone, a broken man, to seek vainly a little rest before he died:

"Your speeches are worth an Army in France, and more, for they keep the proper elevation."

It is a sad thing that these two strong, true men, serving so sincerely the same fundamental ideals, should have differed: it is sadder still to see those less important differences of method emphasized. America is big enough, broad enough, to contain both, admire both—and if the God of all true things will send the needed fire—to follow both. For we need to-day, more than ever, the vision of leadership and service that both of these men had so abundantly: for without that vision the people perish.

Another article of unusual interest in this issue of *The International Book Review* is by Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, whose reflections on "The Sensational Lapse of the Spanish Novel" include a noteworthy résumé of the fictional literature of Spain, both before and after the great Cervantes. An innovation, beginning with this month's issue, is a new department called "The Literary Question Box." This is to be, as the editor explains, something in the nature of "a treasure-chest in which to gather the waifs and strays of literature." *The Review's* readers will be editors of the Department; and with these editors in the chair, asking and answering questions, says the editor-in-chief:

There is no doubt of the good things that will flow into this literary treasure-chest. It is when one goes outside the beaten ways that the unexpected happens, the discovery is made that, in the ordinary course, would never even have been thought of. The land of ballad and poem, of homely saying and unrecorded wisdom, is full of clues that tempt the curious. Fingal



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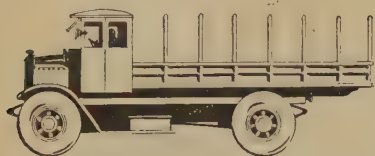
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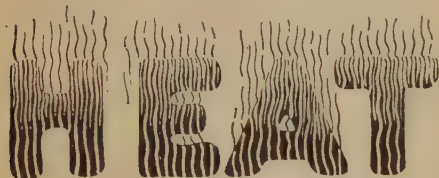
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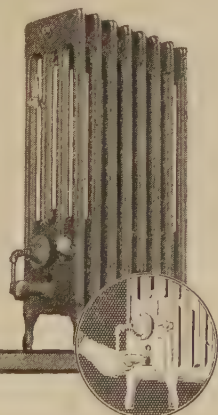
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

was a shadowy hero of mere shreds and patches, until Macpherson gathered up the desultory songs and traditions that celebrated his prowess in the remote corners of the Scottish Highlands and so put together Ossian's mighty poem. Even the immortal story of the Fall of Ilium and the return of the Grecian heroes may have thus been brought, from countless sources, into the matchless narrative of Homer's verse—al tho there were no scrap-books in those far-off days, and scattered song and legend lived only in men's memories awaiting the touch of genius to mold them into epic unity. Those were exhaustless treasure-chests, indeed, into which were poured a veritable Golconda of literary riches. To-day there may not be an "Iliad" or an "Odyssey" to be shaped out of the far-flung fragments of tradition. But there is a ripe harvest of excellent grain to be reaped, nevertheless, and in the fine fellowship of books presiding over this new Literary Question Box lies the expectancy of many a forgotten poem, many a shrewd bit of prose that is worth the saving.

In addition to this Department, and to the articles by Blasco Ibáñez and Ray Stannard Baker, previously referred to, the quality of the contents of this issue of *The International Book Review* is indicated by the following list of articles and writers:

"A Creator of New Fiction Types," illustrated, Joseph Hergesheimer; "Certain Literary Sins of Theodore Dreiser," illustrated, Richard Le Gallienne; "Some Magnificent Failures," illustrated, Charles Hanson Towne; "A Stormy Romance of the Ghetto," illustrated, James Harvey Robinson; "Mrs. Atherton's Satire on New York," illustrated, Lloyd Morris; "A Russian Diplomat on Russia's Troubles," illustrated, Maurice Francis Egan; "The Latest Gonecourt Prize Winner," illustrated, Albert Schinz; "A New Master of the Short Story," illustrated, Edna Ferber; "Emma Calvé Writes Her Memoirs," illustrated, Henry T. Finck; Editorial: The Reader as Editor; "The Geography of Mr. Housman's Last Poems," illustrated, John Erskine; "Scandinavia's Achievement in Modern Art," illustrated, Charles De Kay; "Italian Premiers Discuss War's Aftermath," illustrated; "Robert Keable and His Spiritual Adventures," illustrated, Michael Sadleir; "Mr. Keable's Fiction-Study of Current Religious Beliefs," Louise M. Field; "New York's Don Juan of a Century Ago," illustrated, T. R. Ybarra; "The New Spirit in the Art of Fiction," illustrated, Gilbert Cannan; "Lyric Forms and Boiled Strawberries from France," illustrated, Brander Matthews; "Arthur Machen, Dreamer and Mystic," illustrated, Carl Van Vechten; "An Aladdin's Treasure from Ancient Egypt," illustrated, Isaac Anderson; "Mrs. Asquith's Further Literary Indiscretions," illustrated, Florence Finch Kelly; "Mrs. Patrick Campbell Describes Her Stage Career," illustrated; "The Tragi-Comedy of the Third Napoleon," illustrated; "Certain Radical and Conservative Critics," Herbert S. Gorman; "The Thorny Path of the Salaried Employee," illustrated, Raymond G. Fuller; "In This Month's Fiction Library"; "Books Talked About in Literary Europe"; "Important Books of the Month"; "Close-ups of Books and Authors."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

SHALL WE TREAT THE DISEASE, OR THE PATIENT?

THE human unit and its reactions are now emphasized everywhere in life—in science, in business and in politics. The salesman studies the mentality of his prospect; the librarian, the minds of his community. In the same way the physician, who used to study about diseases, now focuses his attention on patients. Two persons, exposed to the same morbid conditions, will not act in the same way. Possibly these will be fatal to one while the other will escape entirely. Defensive mechanism that has been elaborated in one man may be totally absent in another. The modern physician believes that these peculiarities of the patient, who is a real person, are in many cases of more importance than those of the "disease," which is an abstraction. This, at any rate, would seem to be the thesis of a writer in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago), who contributes to that magazine an article entitled "How Modern Medicine Is Different." That there are two distinct sides to medicine as a science is appreciated, he says, by any student of modern biological methods; but that a large amount of the so-called scientific or laboratory work in medicine has to do with treatment of the individual is not generally recognized by the public, often not by physicians themselves. He continues:

The great tendency in modern medicine to-day in the actual treatment of disease is to follow the dictum that the patient has a disease and not that the disease has a patient. Many of the present popular cults in pseudo-medicine are founded on the neglect of this principle by the medical practitioner. Imaginary illness does not exist. Pains for which no cause is found are still pains to the complaining patient.

As an instance of variations in individual reaction, one may cite almost any two cases of so-called shell shock or war neuroasthenia. Here the reaction may be entirely psychic, the type of response depending almost entirely on the previous emotional history of the individual soldier, or it may simulate many varieties of organic disturbance. In the more purely physical realm two people may be exposed to the same bacterial disease, such as pulmonary tuberculosis, one an Irish policeman and the other a Jewish shopworker. The former is normally robust and healthy, well-nourished, and accustomed to exposure to the elements; the latter is likely to be undernourished, underfed, unacquainted with sunshine, and often a stranger even to fresh air. Exposure of the two to the same strain and the same dose of tubercle bacilli and the prognosis for the two patients will be just the opposite of what is expected, for the Jewish shopworker runs perhaps a 50 per cent. better chance of recovery than does the Irish policeman. Surprising as this may sound, there is abundant statistical evidence proving the truth of the statement, the reason being that the Jewish race has established a racial immunity and the Irish has not.

Medicine to-day is more intensive in its



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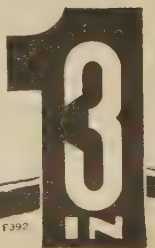
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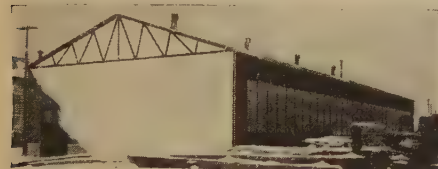


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Widths—40'-48'-50'-56'-60'



TYPE 3 (3 Bays)

Widths—56'-60'-64'-68'-72'-76'-80'-84'-88'-96'-98'-106'-108'-116'



TYPE 3 M (Monitor)

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

application and more extensive in its scope than it has ever been before. The intensive application of modern medicine at the bedside is, of course, nothing new in principle and has been practised for years by good physicians even when the methods applied were limited to those found in a country village. In the extension of the boundaries of medicine there is, however, something new, if not in principle at least in the fields to which it now extends.

Not only must the physician of to-day know the social position, the home conditions, and the status of the family budget of the individual patient, but physicians as a whole are more widely concerned with prevention of disease by means of social legislation, by regulation of hours of labor, and by the multitudinous other activities which engross the mind of the intelligent public. It is rare, indeed, that the influence of the medical profession is not in evidence in almost all big movements dealing with the general welfare of society. The change of the Fourth of July celebration from a wild and tumultuous orgy of fireworks and lockjaw, destruction and death, to a sane and sensible realization of the meaning of the day may be directly attributed to the influence of members of the medical profession who believed that the annual waste of life was an unnecessary and quite undesirable evil. In Illinois the gubernatorial commission to study the condition of women in industry contained three physicians out of a total of seven members.

The hospital ward, the writer tells us, offers a collection of suffering humanity who only too frequently are suffering from preventable, not to say inexcusable, defects in modern methods of living and work. The physician can not longer be satisfied with a hasty examination, a scribbled prescription, and a hurried visit to the more lucrative patient of the private rooms. Why is the patient ill? What is his complaint? What is the diagnosis? What is the fundamental cause of the illness? What the remedy? And how prevent his readmission to the hospital? The history is obtained by careful, painstaking inquiry. The patient may not be willing to disclose certain things about his family life, or his manner of living, and so the social service department brings out the fact that the man has a sick wife and that he, in addition to working hard every day, is up a good part of the night looking after his family. To quote further:

His complaints are vague, indefinite, rather difficult to interpret, and a thorough physical examination fails to reveal a straight-cut clinical picture. It is here that the modern physician departs from the traditional path and applies to his individual patient the accumulated benefits of the more recent scientific investigations. It makes no difference what line of investigation is indicated, whether it be one of those fascinating heart traces obtained by the electro-cardiogram, whether it be an extended series of moving pictures of the stomach and intestines, a study of the function of the kidney by means of an elaborate chemical analysis, or what not, everything is done for the patient. Whether in clinical investigation, or

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research, or scientific medicine, the point is that the patient receives the benefit of it all. This point should be emphasized because it seems that too many people do not grasp the idea that there can be no line of cleavage between scientific research, and treatment, between the laboratory and the patient. The charge has been made that medical practise has become so complicated, that a man must not only specialize in diseases of a certain part of the body, but if he wants to be really thorough, he must specialize in one disease or in the diseases of one organ. This, of course, is only a Shavian truth, for altho it is true that it is not within the power of most men to grasp in detail all the intricacies of modern medical science, it is by no means necessary for him to do so. He must have an interpretative mind and an ability to utilize facts established by methods which he need not understand. If accumulated data already obtained do not appear to explain the symptoms of which the patient complains, he must be in a position to call to his aid his colleagues, men who have developed themselves along lines which lead to a different point of view of the patient and who may give an angle of insight that is missed by the first man. More evidence is thus accumulated and finally, the patient's story is complete. Cause and effect are often brought together as dramatically as in the sequence of Poe's stories. From the very nature of the methods employed the sequel of the patient-story which in this instance is called treatment, is thereby plainly and clearly indicated.

BLOOD RELATIONS

THE idea that blood has something to do with relationship is very firmly fixt in our minds, and crops out in the literatures of all countries. The blood of the father "flows in the veins" of the son, according to this view. Members of the same family are "blood relations." "Blood is thicker than water." Pages might be filled with similar familiar phrases. The quality of blood does indeed vary with relationship in a peculiar way described by a contributor to *Nature* (London) in a summary of recent discoveries from which we take the passages quoted below. It is not true, however, that there is any simple "blood test" to determine relationship; in fact, the blood of brothers or sisters may have different qualities. The peculiarities discust in this article were first noticed, we are told, in attempts to save life by transfusion. The idea that a loss or poverty of blood might be rectified by the introduction of blood from a healthy person is of respectable antiquity. Pepys attended experiments in which the blood of one dog was passed into another and found to be sufficient for its needs, and on another occasion at which a man was hired for a sovereign to have some sheep's blood let into his body. The writer goes on:

Even at this time it was realized that some sorts of blood were more suitable for transfusion into man than others. Little boys might be bled to death in the fifteenth century to provide stimulating potions for the aged, but human blood seems scarcely to have been available in Lower's time, and the choice generally fell on the



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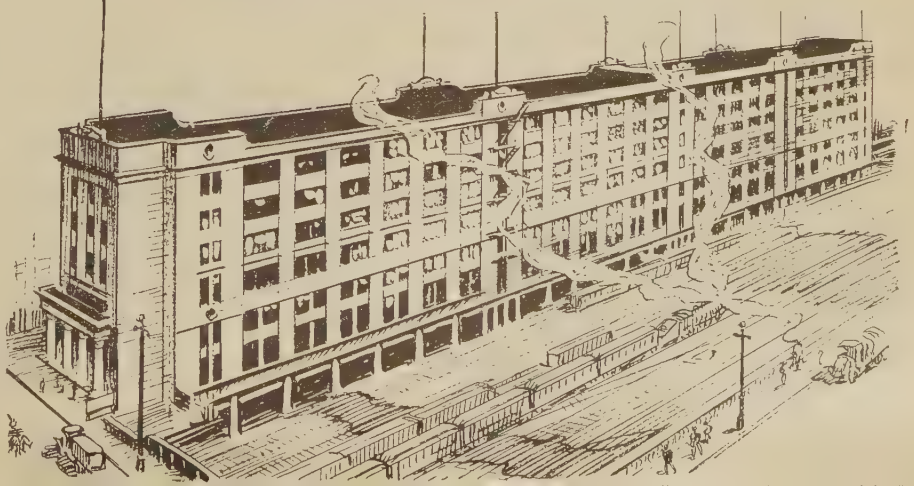
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When Benj. Lowe came to himself

The doctor shook his head.

Lowe started. He had been out of sorts lately. Couldn't sleep. Nothing agreed with him. He knew he was not himself.

That night, for the first time in his hard-working, rushing life, Lowe came to himself. No vacations for ten years. Heavy responsibilities. Making money? Yes. Now on the verge of breakdown. What was it all worth, anyway?

And then his eyes fell on a booklet his worried wife had sent for. It was "Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate." Idly, Lowe glanced at it, then a paragraph caught his attention.

Proof of Climate

"There is adequate proof of the restorative qualities of the climate. At least one-half of the present population of Tucson came for health reasons. Hundreds of permanent residents state that they have regained perfect health and now remain from choice."

"Straight from the shoulder, that," thought Lowe. "Present their own citizens as evidence. That's enough for me."

What Three Months Did

The next Monday Lowe left for Tucson. Today, after three months of golf, horseback-riding, motoring, hunting, and rest in the warm sunshine, he is ready to go back, rebuilt physically. He feels like twenty. "Nerve" has disappeared. His step is brisk.

Lowe's story (it is true) is typical of many business and professional men who are finding in Tucson physical refreshment and new strength.

The Clue to Health

Perhaps you, like Lowe, may find in "Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate" the clue to robust health. The booklet is ready for you. Reading it may alter the course of your whole life. Tear off the coupon now and mail it.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

sheep, partly because of its gentle and amiable disposition and partly 'quia Christus est agnus Dei' [because Christ is the lamb of God], as Coga said, an indigent bachelor of divinity who subjected himself to the experiment in 1667. But transfusion of blood never became an important or popular therapeutic procedure on these terms; large quantities of foreign blood were found to cause serious and even fatal ill-effects, and small amounts did no good. With the discovery of the last thirty years that the tissues of any one species of animal are foreign and more or less poisonous to the economy of any other species came the recognition that transfusion in man could be done only with human blood, and in recent years the value of the procedure has been fully established, large quantities being transfused from a healthy to a sick person without untoward effect.

In this revival of human transfusion it was, however, soon found that the capacity of the body to identify any blood as foreign to and incompatible with its organization was based on finer distinctions than zoological species. If from a dozen people a few cubic centimeters of blood are withdrawn, and in each case preparations made of the serum and of the red corpuscles washed free from serum, and if a sample of each lot of corpuscles is then mixed with a little of each serum in a series of test-tubes, it will be found that the results are not all the same. In some the corpuscles remain dispersed from one another and intact; in other cases they run together into larger or smaller clumps and masses and often disintegrate. It is obvious that the occurrence of this agglutination in the circulating blood is very undesirable, as the masses of corpuscles are liable to block important blood-vessels, and there is plenty of experience to show that serious trouble may be caused in this way. It is therefore not every human blood that is suitable for transfusion into a given person.

By sorting over a large number of people by this test it has been found that by the satisfactory hypothesis of von Dungern and Hirschfeld there are two agglutinating factors in human blood serum (*a* and *b*) and two agglutinable factors (A and B) in human blood corpuscles: A corpuscles will react only with *a* serum, *b* serum only with B corpuscles. In actual practice it is only the qualities of the donor's corpuscles and the recipient's serum which need be considered. In inheritance these qualities have been shown to be transmitted as straightforward Mendelian factors. It follows that the blood of parents and children are by no means necessarily compatible. The possibility of using these blood reactions to investigate cases of disputed parentage has been carefully worked out by Ottenberg, who shows that the method can have but a limited application, tho the answers are conclusive if they can be obtained at all.

The groups of serums and corpuscles also have a racial significance, it is found. In Western Europe, A is found in about 45 per cent.; in Russians and Arabs in 37 per cent., in negroes and Indians in 27 per cent. B, on the other hand, increases from about 15 per cent. in France, through the Balkans, Malagasies, negroes to Indians with 49 per cent. We have here an obvious suggestion of two original races of mankind, which have mingled in various degrees:



He Gets Bran

But doesn't know it



Folks soon or late reject clear bran. It's tasteless. So in Pettijohn's the bran is hidden in luscious flakes of wheat. In special wheat with wondrous flavor. You never tasted a finer breakfast dainty.

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When Children Cough Use Musterole

When you are awakened in the dead of night by that warning, croupy cough, get up and get the jar of Musterole.

Rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest, and then go back to bed.

Musterole penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes right to the seat of trouble.

Will not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, Musterole takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds.

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



it is possible that in some remote place a pure A or B variety still exists. We read in conclusion:

At present there is no evidence that these blood characteristics are associated with any other qualities, and it seems likely, like some other Mendelian characters, that they are negligible in the problems of selection and survival. It would, too, be an error of the ancients to suppose that the qualities of the blood dominated personality and conferred a general characteristic on the individual. There is much evidence of the essential similarity of parents and offspring. The greater success of grafting tissues from one animal to another, if they are of the same family, is a germane example. In blood tests brothers and sisters by no means always agree so far as the agglutination of their corpuscles is concerned: in other respects their bloods are probably more similar than those of more remote relations.

HOW TO MAKE POTATO FLOUR

THE latest processes in the making of potato flour are described in *The Chemical Age* (New York), by W. A. Noel, associate development engineer in the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry. White potato flour, he tells us, was manufactured during the war and offered to the public as a substitute for wheat flour. Due to the food shortage and prompted by patriotic motives, a large number of people were very enthusiastic about using it, but when the necessity for substitutes no longer existed, the demand ceased. The process as formerly carried out was one evolved by the dehydration enthusiast. He made his flour by grinding the dried chips of dehydrated potatoes. This method proved to be an expensive one, hence not practicable. He goes on:

About 1917 the "hot drum" or roller process was brought to this country from Germany where it had been in use for some time. Before the war, considerable quantities of potato-flour starch were made in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany. The flour made at first was used for stock feed. The process, however, was improved and the flour later produced for human consumption. When an attempt was made to manufacture potato flour in America by the roller process, the war prevented importation of machinery, so the "flaking" machines were constructed here. Much attention was given to producing flour and a better product was manufactured here than had been imported before the war.

Of all the vegetables raised in America, no one crop is of more importance than the white potato. In 1920 there were 430,458,000 bushels raised in the United States. Approximately 50,000,000 bushels were wasted.

The larger and more regular shaped tubers are selected for table use, while the smaller and irregular shaped ones are undesirable. The sorting has been done without any well-established precedent, each case being handled according to the dictates of the individual doing the sorting.

The potato-starch industry has in the past utilized some of the cull stock. The potato-flour industry, making use as it does of a raw product superior to the low-grade cull stock, but not necessarily of the first grade, should do much toward stabilizing

Arabs
used sand
to keep clean



"Wash"—Don't Scour Teeth Warns Modern Science

Generations ago, before soap came with advancing civilization, Arabs used desert sand to clean their bodies.

Even today some people continue that primitive "scrape off" method in cleaning their teeth. They use gritty, soapless dentifrices despite the lessons of civilization. Nature will restore injured skin. But even Nature does not replace your thin tooth enamel once it is worn down by harsh grit.

For your family, choose a modern dental cream that is *safe* to use every day—one that "washes" the teeth clean instead of scraping them by the old savage method. You can use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream during a long lifetime without in the slightest degree injuring the enamel of your teeth.

COLGATE'S CLEANS TEETH THE RIGHT WAY

"Washes"—and Polishes—Doesn't Scratch or Scour

1—Loosens Clinging Particles

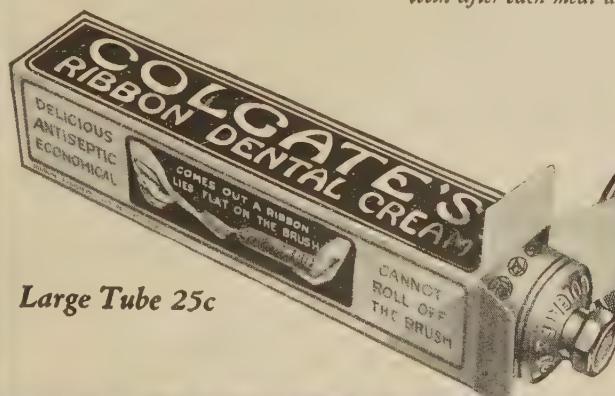
Its specially prepared non-gritty chalk loosens clinging particles from the enamel.

2—Washes Them Away

Pure and mild, its vegetable oil soap washes the teeth thoroughly clean.

Children use Colgate's willingly and regularly because they like its delicious flavor. It cleans the teeth thoroughly. No safe dentifrice does more. At your store a LARGE tube costs 25c. Why pay more?

For "Good Teeth—Good Health" brush your teeth after each meal and just before bedtime



Large Tube 25c

CLEANS
TEETH THE
RIGHT WAY

"Washes" and Polishes
Doesn't Scratch
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Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture



He Means Business

MOVING blood—stamina—the decks of his mind cleared for action—it's going to be a mighty good day in business for him.

A rub-down with MIFFLIN ALKOHOL MASSAGE shakes off sluggishness—gives your energy the signal: "Go ahead." The best external alcohol. Secure the small introductory size, from your druggist.

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Alcohol

MIFFLIN ALKOHOL

The
External
Tonic

(MASSAGE)

Mifflin Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

the potato market by equalizing the demand year by year, and at the same time stimulate the agricultural pursuits producing the crop. The potato flour is used as a natural qualitative additive in the baking of bread, the manufacture of macaroni, sausage, etc., and accordingly commands a better price on the market, hence the potato-flour manufacturer can outbid the potato-starch manufacturer for No. 2 potatoes and the better culls.

The margin of profit in potato-flour manufacture under normal conditions will not be large, so to be profitable a rather large production will be necessary. A unit installation having a capacity of twenty tons of fresh potatoes per day is the minimum advisable capacity. This will mean a production of four tons of flour per day. Under favorable conditions a plant may be expected to operate seven months a year.

The different steps involved in the manufacture of flour are as follows: First, the potatoes are washed, then peeled, sorted, cooked, macerated, dehydrated, ground, bolted, and packed.

The type of washer used consists essentially of a wooden or concrete tub with a false slat bottom and divided by partitions into three sections. A series of paddles are attached to a central longitudinal shaft, and plumbing connections are provided so as to fill the tub with running water and care for the overflow and drain-off of dirt and stones.

The peeling is done by friction paring-machines. The revolving of the bottom serves to bring all the potatoes in contact with a roughened surface; the water sprayed on the potatoes carries away the pulped peel.

From the paring-machines the potatoes drop onto the sorting belt, where rotten, diseased, or unclean material is eliminated. The sorting belt drops them into a drag elevator which carries the potatoes to the storage bin above the cooker.

A steam-pressure cooker is used, the simplest form consisting of a cylindrical iron tank with cone-shaped bottom to insure drainage. Fifteen to twenty minutes' cooking under 15 pounds pressure is generally sufficient. The potatoes should be cooked soft. When cooking is complete, the steam is shut off, and the potatoes are allowed to roll out into a screw conveyor which carries them to the flaking machine, mashing them in the operation.

The potatoes, cooked and mashed, now fall onto the hot revolving drums of the flaking machine, where they are dehydrated. The drying or flaking of the cooked potato is a very important step in making potato flour, and the flaking machine is the most costly piece of equipment required for the plant. The potato-flaking machine was developed in Europe, but different types have been designed and built by American engineers. It consists essentially of a large revolving steel cylinder or drum with a smooth outer surface, heated by live steam to 325° F. or more.

Smaller steel rollers spread the potato into a very thin layer or film on the surface of the drum. The moisture evaporates rapidly and the thin layer of potato is removed as "flakes" by stripper blades. Some form of vapor hood provided with an exhaust fan is necessary for carrying away the steam resulting from the drying of the potatoes. As the dry flakes are stripped off the drum, they fall into a screw conveyor

Court Jester to the American Public

In olden days when the cares of state burdened the king he would summon his jester. A round or two of banter and his good humor was restored. With the passing of time and the transfer of power from palaces to cottages the humble citizen demanded a jester for *his* entertainment. The cleverest jokesmiths of every realm were engaged by the press for the pleasure of the new majesty. But oftentimes the best of the jesters were removed from the far corners of the court of the public. So The Literary Digest now gathers the keenest of the wit and the cream of humor from all the world and embodies it in one uproarious motion picture, "Fun from the Press." It is the court jester to the American Public. Once a week a new one appears at the best theaters brimming with the latest laughs. Watch for it at your local theater. For *your* pleasure—

Fun from the Press

Produced by The Literary Digest Distributed by W. W. Hodkinson Corp.

which carries them to a bucket elevator which carries them to the flake storage bin, directly above the mill into which the flakes are fed and ground. The ground material passes downward into the boot of a bucket elevator which carries the ground flakes to the centrifugal reel for bolting.

The coarse material, or "tailings," which does not pass through the bolting cloth, passes back to the storage bin for flakes and directly to the mill to be reground. The finely bolted flour is conveyed to the storage bin over the packer where it is packed into bags or barrels the same as are used for wheat flour. This completes the manufacture and the flour is ready for shipment or storage.

The yield of flour will vary with the solid content of the potatoes used, the percentage of rotten potatoes thrown out, and the process of manufacture. One hundred pounds of fresh potatoes will produce approximately twenty pounds of potato flour, containing 5 to 10 per cent. of water.

Chemical analyses of the potatoes and the flour show that in manufacture no appreciable amount of valuable constituents is lost. Considering the nutritive value of potato flour and potatoes, we find the mineral constituents to be practically the same.

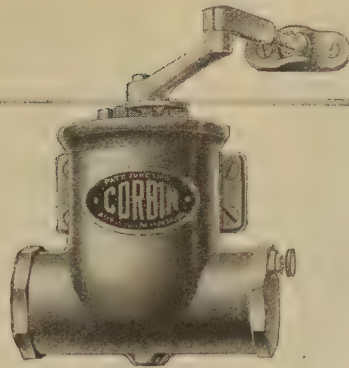
HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY

IT can be done, provided we bear in mind that memory as a separate faculty has no existence, and that what we are able to improve are simply ways of remembering. This may seem to the uninitiated as very much the same thing, but the two are fundamentally different, we are assured by Robert H. Thouless, lecturer in psychology in the University of Manchester, England, who writes on the subject in *Discovery* (London). It was, indeed, the opinion of William James that memory is not capable of improvement. James states this fact as follows: "No amount of culture would seem capable of modifying a man's general retentiveness." Later he calls this general retentiveness the faculty for remembering facts at large. Mr. Thouless comments on this as follows:

The mere wording of this dogma carries in itself a warning. The word *faculty* implies that we are thinking of the memory as a separate part of the mind, just as the hand is a part of the body. For a long time psychologists did regard the mind as made up of such separate faculties, until it was understood that such faculties have no real existence. The truth is that it is one mind which is at one time remembering, at another imagining, at another doing both at once, or performing some other combination of its numerous functions. Let us take a few examples.

First, I will ask you to remember the date of the Battle of Hastings. 1066 jumps to your lips almost before you have had time to think. What has happened is that a habit of repeating "Battle of Hastings, 1066" was so engrained in your mental constitution by constant repetition in your schooldays that the idea of the Battle of Hastings immediately causes the discharge of the appropriate motor response *ten sixty-six* without any intervention of a conscious process.

Secondly, will you try to remember



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ities are opened to you by these three floorings. They help you harmonize your floors with the color scheme of walls or woodwork, your tapestries, or furniture.

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MFMA

Floor with Maple Beech or Birch

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

keeps the gums healthy



Healthy Gums

Prevent loss of teeth

THE value of Pyorrhocide Powder as a dentifrice lies in its stimulating and remedial effect upon the gums. It not only cleans and polishes the teeth but it also safeguards them against loss from pyorrhea, which is a disease of the gums.

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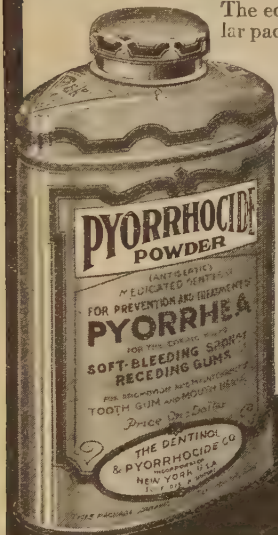
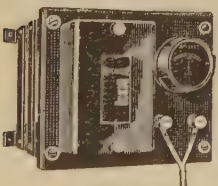
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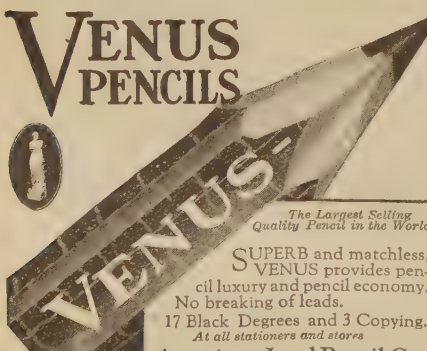
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

whether some familiar figure, let us say the clerk who usually attends to you at the bank, has a mustache? The method which we all adopt is to call up a visual image of the person in question. We then try to see whether this image has a mustache.

As a third example, we may take what remains of the present article in your mind twenty-four hours after you have finished reading it. If you try to see how much of it you can consciously recall, you will find yourself going through a very different mental process from that involved in either of the two previous examples. Essentially you will be recalling the meaning of its different parts, and the logical connections between them.

We have, then, in three cases of remembering, three totally distinct kinds of mental activity. What they have in common is the fact that they all happen to be methods of discovering things about our past experience. The word *memory* owes its existence to the practical convenience of grouping together in speech all the mental activities used in the recall of past experience. The existence of the word does not justify us in supposing that all of these activities are in any psychological sense all of the same kind; still less does it justify us in supposing that there is some mysterious entity, *the memory*, about which we can make general statements.

The investigation of memory has revealed two distinct types of learners—the rapid and the slow. The first learns quickly and easily, is readily disturbed by outside distractions, and forgets quickly. The slow learner, on the other hand, settles down to his task with difficulty, learns slowly, is little influenced by distractions, but retains what he has learned better than the other. The difference appears to be that the rapid learner is able quickly to concentrate attention on one task to the exclusion of others, the slow learner adjusts his attention less quickly and less exclusively. Both kinds of attention are valuable, but in different situations. The most desirable type of attention is that which combines both.

In order to illustrate methods of learning, we may take the question of the *part* and the *whole* methods. The uninstructed person, required to learn a long poem by heart, divides the poem into sections of such a length that he can conveniently learn one at one sitting. Despite the wide prejudice in its favor, this is a very inefficient method. The alternative method, in which the whole poem is read through until it is learnt, requires a smaller expenditure of time and results in more efficient memorization.

This is only one way, Mr. Thouless assures us, in which remembering can be improved by better ways of learning. He mentions a few others without discussing them in detail. The deliberate intention to remember is a vital factor in effective learning. It has also been proved that repetitions of the material to be learned spread over a length of time is more effective than when crowded together. Auto-suggestion is a factor which may influence the effectiveness of our remembering. Confidence that we shall succeed in retaining what we are trying to learn is the best condition for successful retention, while an

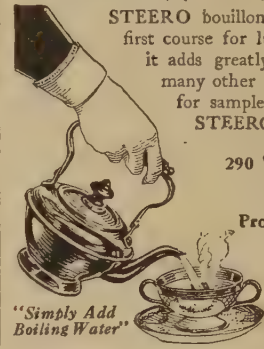
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attitude of doubt and distrust tends to make retention unsatisfactory. Every time a person remarks that he has a memory like a sieve, says Mr. Thouless, he is knocking one more hole through its bottom. He goes on:

It was mentioned earlier that one direction in which we might look for possible improvements in remembering was in the employment of mental imagery. Francis Galton questioned a large number of people about the power they had of representing pictures of things before their mind's eye. As a result of his researches, Galton came to the conclusion that people could be divided into three classes: the *visiles*, who had imaginary representations of things seen; the *audiles* who had imaginary representations of sounds; and the *motiles*, who had imaginary representations of movements.

These differences come out very clearly in memory experiments. If we study the methods by which different people learn nonsense syllables—the ordinary material for memory experiments—we shall find that a few of them recall the syllables by forming a visual picture. They can reproduce the syllables backwards easily, a very difficult task for people who learn by any other method. Others use auditory images. These learn most easily if the syllables are read to them, or if they may read them aloud. They tend to mistake letters which sound alike, and their learning is generally seriously disturbed by an external noise which would not disturb the visualizer at all. Most commonly of all, we find persons who learn the syllables by means of motor imagery. These pronounce the syllables to themselves, and recall them by the feeling of the movements of mouth and tongue which are necessary in order to say them. Their learning is always seriously disturbed if they are compelled to perform some action, such as whistling or rapid swallowing, which prevents them from making muscular movements. It is obvious that the visualizer is at an advantage in remembering visual impressions, the person with auditory imagery in remembering sounds.

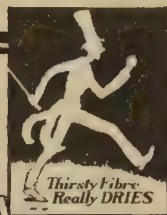
These facts show how important is the question of whether any method of training can make it easier for us to use a kind of imagery which is not our dominant one. We must wait for more extensive experimental investigation of the subject before we can be sure of the effects of such training.

Lastly, new knowledge is better remembered when the mind is already stored with related ideas. I suppose that the prime object of the education of children is to increase the number of ideas which are ready to be related to any new knowledge which comes along.

The question with which we started this discussion of memory was the question of whether psychological research gave us any hope of improving our memories. The answer seems to be very decidedly in the affirmative, despite the pessimism of William James. We have discussed four factors in remembering: the attention, methods of learning, the imagery used in remembering, and the organization of the existing body of knowledge in our minds. It is certain that most of these factors are improvable, and it is probable that all of them are. And, when we realize that the faculty of memory as distinct from our methods of remembering is merely a myth of out-of-date psychology, we must conclude that the improvement of our methods of remembering is the improvement of our memory.



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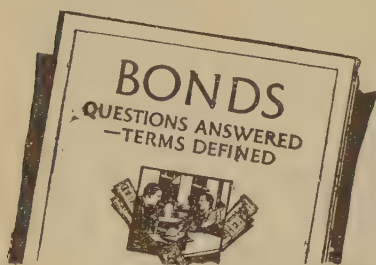
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INVESTMENTS ▼ AND ▼ FINANCE

MORE STATE BANKS WANTED IN THE RESERVE SYSTEM

CONGRESS is considering action directed toward enrolling more State banks in the Federal Reserve system. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has introduced a concurrent resolution calling for a joint Congressional inquiry to find out why the 9,640 eligible State banks and trust companies have not joined. According to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, this move has White House backing, for "with the passage of the rural credits program, the Administration believes that it would be highly advantageous to the success of the system to have the State banks and trust companies which have refrained from coming into the Reserve system, to join, as the primary reliance of the farmers in obtaining credit facilities, it is said, must be upon the local banks." Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, is reported to have framed the resolution. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, which agrees with Mr. Meyer as to the desirability of this step, gives the following editorial explanation of the need of more State institutions in the Reserve system:

There are in the United States some 22,000 State banks with total resources in excess of twenty-three billions, greater by some eight billions than the resources of the National banks that are the backbone of the Federal Reserve system. Of these 22,000 State institutions only 1,650 belong to it. Because of low capitalization or other features affecting their organization about half of the State institutions are not eligible to membership, but there remain close to 10,000 eligible State banks which thus far have refused membership.

As long as this situation is permitted to exist, with considerably more of the numerical banking strength outside than inside the system, doubt will be entertained in the minds of some bank officials and a large public group as to the permanency of the existing central banking machinery. The criticism that has been heard of Federal Reserve policies during the recent period of depression should serve as a warning of what is likely to come if the system is not firmly entrenched behind practically all the banking resources of the country.

The primary consideration that has militated against the entrance of State institutions is the somewhat more rigid regulations under which members of the system are obliged to operate by comparison with regulations imposed by many of the States. But, after all, little doubt remains as to what a bank should do and what it should not be permitted to do.

Once all the 30,000 commercial banks of the United States have become integral parts of the Federal banking machinery there will no longer be any danger of the kind of political manipulation that destroyed the First and Second banks and which has also shown its head in connection with the present system.

BUSINESS HOUSES WARNED NOT TO "STOCK UP" TOO RAPIDLY

BUSINESS men are undoubtedly confronted with many temptations to "stock up" largely, we read in the *New York Journal of Commerce*. Some raw materials are now priced at attractively low figures. In other cases, "even tho prices are not very favorable to-day they are apparently showing a tendency to rise, and there is reason to fear that by waiting and holding off a business house may easily inconvenience itself or place itself in a bad competitive position for later months." Well, asks the *New York daily*, "what reason is there why business houses which are convinced that there is money being made buying now should not do it," even tho they have to borrow heavily? The reason is just this, we are told:

It was buying the large quantities and using bank credit to pay for goods that led to the enormous rise of prices, and incidentally resulted in piling up the enormous supplies of hoarded goods which eventually had to be liquidated with corresponding loss of values. We do not want another smiliar experience.

And now the situation is dangerous because "many lines of business are not in an especially favorable position from the standpoint of money-making." Price readjustment has not gone far enough to "enable concerns of many classes to show good results in their balance sheets." Accordingly, we read, "mistakes of a somewhat minor nature may result in losses that will place business houses in a difficult situation by subjecting them to deficits and so damaging their credit." So *The Journal of Commerce* offers this advice:

Probably the wisest policy for enterprises which are laying out a forward system of purchases will be that of buying in so far as their own funds will permit, but of refraining from engaging themselves in advance on borrowed funds obtained from banks. It is the use of bank funds to sustain large buying and hoarding or manufacturing for stock that is now to be feared, and is most likely to result in price inflation. Perhaps the most wholesome thing about the business recovery of the past year has been the fact so much of it grew out of day-to-day buying, effected out of earnings, while consumers were less disposed to obligate themselves far in advance on credit. In the same direction is to be noted the fact that there was less disposition on the part of producers and manufacturers than for a great while past to place forward orders far ahead, and more inclination to depend upon current contracting and purchasing.

There is grave danger of another inflation period which will run its course like the last one and, in proportion to its extent and severity, will produce results similar to those of the last. It must be resisted, and in order to make 1923 the prosperous year that many hope and expect, it will be

essential to avoid speculative buying and speculative price advances. Costs of living are now a far greater proportion of the consumers' income than ever before. It would be easy to advance prices once more to the point at which demand was checked and business was correspondingly depressed, pending the arrival of a period of readjustment.

Avoidance of further price advance, abstention from overborrowing, and refusal to manufacture far in excess of plainly indicated consumption needs will be the program of the wise business man for the coming year.

Not until there is a thorough and complete rejuvenation of European finance and commerce will it be possible to look far ahead with confidence in the trend of events in our business future.

STOCKS AND BONDS VS. MORTGAGES AS INVESTMENTS

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel for the Lockwood Joint Legislative Committee on Housing of the New York State Legislature, has spoken of figures prepared by the Committee which seem to "show that real estate mortgages yield the investor a return of practically 1 per cent. a year more than stocks and bonds, an average advantage of about 20 per cent." The Committee's figures are taken from a discussion of the investments of banks and insurance companies by Mr. Hiram S. Cody, and are reprinted in *The National Real Estate Journal* (Chicago). They show the average interest return to such institutions from real estate loans and from bonds and stocks from 1906 to 1919, inclusive:

	Real Estate Loans, Per cent.	Bonds and Stocks, Per cent.
Life insurance companies (excluding New York State companies).....	5.26	4.19
Life insurance companies of New York State.....	4.97	4.24
Fire and marine insurance companies of New York State..	5.11	4.17
Fire insurance companies of other States.....	5.20	4.21
Casualty insurance companies of New York State.....	4.174	4.01
Casualty insurance companies of other States.....	5.45	4.29
220 banks doing business in New York State (1909 to 1919, inc.).....	5.70	4.99

GOOD RESULTS HERE FROM STERLING'S RISE

THE greatest single barometer of world health" is unquestionably the rate of exchange on England, we read in a bulletin of the brokerage house of Hayden, Stone & Company, quoted in *Financial America*. From an extreme low mark of \$3.18, the pound sovereign has risen in value until it is now around \$4.66, which is within speaking distance of the par value of \$4.86. Moreover, while the late unsettlements in Europe have been reflected in further depreciation of some of the continental exchanges, the effect on sterling has been almost negligible. The strength of sterling, we are told, is significant,

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ONCE in a while almost every man feels that he would like to have someone with whom he could talk frankly about his business. An outsider with a broad vision. Unprejudiced—and trustworthy.

Perhaps it has never occurred to you that your home banker is just such a man.

You know, of course, that he comes in contact with many different lines of activity. But has it ever occurred to you that, from his knowledge of other businesses, he may be able to give you just the idea that will help yours?

You will find the officers of your home bank just about the most accessible business men you know.

Make it a point to talk things over with your home banker regularly. Accepting deposits and lending money are only two of his functions. He can help you in many ways.

Not the least of his services is his ability to execute your banking business in New York.

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DODGE BROTHERS



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

not only as an indication of a return to more healthy conditions generally, "but because of its direct bearing on affairs in this country":

The nearer to gold parity exchange rises, the greater becomes the English purchasing power, both of our goods and our securities. For the last three years England, which has always been the greatest foreign investor of any country, has been virtually out of our security market, while her purchases of our goods have been more or less limited to the necessary articles, chiefly foodstuffs. A return to nearly the normal figure, plus heavy English taxes, is likely to bring that country again into our market as an investor, while the restoration of her buying power will also make her a more liberal purchaser of our goods. Theoretically, this should also be to her advantage, as the more she buys from us, the more we shall be able to buy from her; practically, this may be somewhat interfered with by the effect of our recent tariff.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIA— AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM

WE have heard so much about the foreign investments in Russia before the war that it is useful to have a more or less official and complete list of those investments. The *Economiste Européen* (Paris) has published a list of investments by the different nations on the basis of official statements from the Soviet Government. The sums are in gold rubles, the ruble being worth a trifle over half a dollar. The first column, reprinted below, gives the sums actually invested, classified by the nationality of the investors; while the second column gives the Soviet acknowledgment of the portion of such investments that has been "nationalized," or confiscated by the Soviet régime. Here are the figures:

	Invested	Nationalized
France.....	731,746,600	648,089,7000
England.....	507,479,800	500,563,5000
Germany.....	441,593,200	317,475,5000
Belgium.....	321,602,500	311,812,5000
United States.....	117,750,000	117,750,0000
Holland.....	35,486,700	30,456,7000
Switzerland.....	33,479,100	31,606,7000
Sweden.....	23,779,300	16,647,7000
Denmark.....	14,737,700	14,537,7000
Austria.....	7,550,000	5,900,0000
Norway.....	2,300,000	2,300,0000
Finland.....	2,000,000	2,000,0000
Italy.....	2,106,200	2,106,2000

The same French paper presents a classification by industries, showing that out of a total foreign industrial investment of 2,242,974,100,000 Soviet rubles, 834,320,000,000 was placed in the mining and metallurgical industry, 392,709,600,000 in metal-working establishments, 259,430,900,000 in city property and structures, 237,200,000,000 in banking establishments, 192,494,000,000 in the textile industry, and the rest, in smaller amounts, chiefly in chemical industry and general manufactures.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 24.—Six German industrialists, headed by Fritz Thyssen, are convicted by a French court-martial of failure to obey orders to insure reparations deliveries from their respective plants, and are fined an aggregate amount of \$20,000. Following this verdict the Ruhr railway men declare a general strike. The American watch on the Rhine ends with the lowering of the flag before Allied military representatives.

The French Minister of War announces that five detachments of railway workers, each of 750 men, has been sent into the Ruhr to take the place of the German strikers.

Fifteen persons are killed and a score injured by the collapse of a section of the building occupied by the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

The Turkish delegation of the Near East Conference at Lausanne agree not to insist upon the expulsion of Greeks who retain their Hellenic nationality, and withdraw their claim that the western boundary in Western Thrace should be the Struma, instead of the Mesta. The Allies abandon the demand for the expenses of the occupation of Turkey and reduce their reparations bill to £15,000,000.

January 25.—French troops fire on hostile demonstrators at Duesseldorf, wounding one woman. Railroad traffic throughout the Ruhr is reported almost paralyzed.

The last of the American troops on the Rhine sail for home from Antwerp on the *St. Michel*.

January 26.—Three more men are executed by authority of the Irish Free State Government, the charge being possession of firearms and housebreaking.

The whole Ruhr area is ringed with French bayonets in order to support the French and the Belgian customs guards, who are to enforce the collection of 26 per cent. duty on all outgoing goods and 40 per cent. on all coke and coal. The Reparations Commission refuses the German request for a moratorium, declares Germany in general default of reparations obligations, and calls for a payment of 500,000,000 gold marks on January 31.

January 27.—The French suppress sporadic disorders after being fired on by Germans at Duisburg and Ratigan. The rail strike is reported to be generally effective throughout the Ruhr.

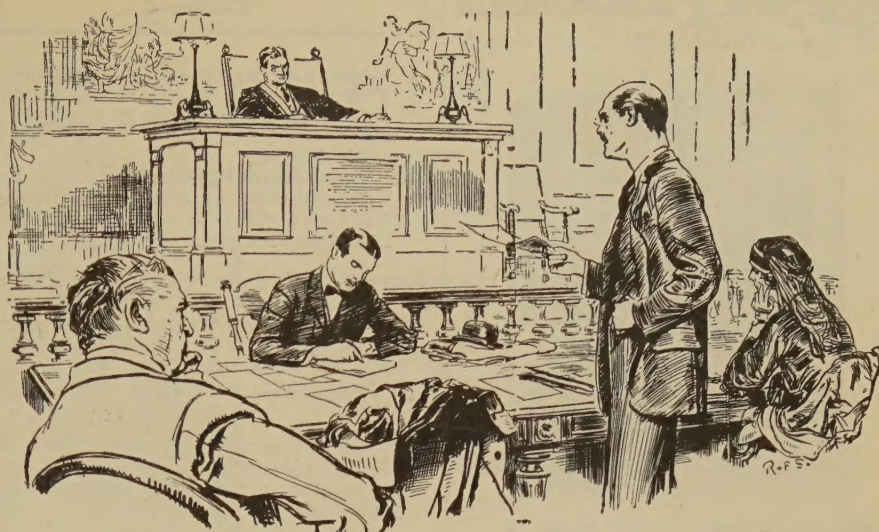
Four members of the German Green police are sentenced to death by a Belgian court-martial at Aix-La-Chapelle for the assassination of a Belgian lieutenant on March 23, 1922.

Control of the Coblenz area occupied by the American forces is formally turned over by Major-General Allen to French authority.

Russia is ready to provide a home for 250,000 Armenians, the Near East Conference at Lausanne is informed.

Two men are executed by order of the Irish Free State Government on a charge of unlawfully possessing arms.

January 28.—Telegraph and telephone employees in the Duesseldorf central



—and the court appointed an administrator

Why you should make a will and name a trust company

MR. J. was a business man in a large Eastern city. He was providing his family with a good living, and intended to provide for their future, too—but making a will “could wait.” A sudden attack of pneumonia caused his death. What happened afterward, has happened in many families.

There Was No Will

The widow was entirely at a loss to know what to do about her husband's business, his investments and his real estate. She consulted a lawyer. . . . Had her husband left a will? She did not know.

Then search for a will was begun. Meantime, application had to be made to the Court for allowances from the property for the support of the family. No will was found.

Trouble for the Widow

The widow then learned that she would receive only a “life interest” in one-third of the real estate, and only a limited part of the other property.

Then, who was to attend to the management and distribution? As Mrs. J. was obviously inexperienced in business the

Court appointed an administrator for this purpose—someone whom neither she nor her husband had known.

The results of Mr. J.'s failure to make a will were trouble, anxiety, and expense for his widow, and a *legal* distribution of his property instead of that which he probably intended.

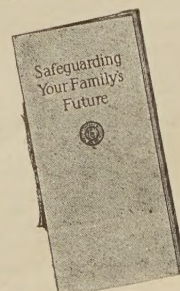
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for a copy of the booklet, “Safeguarding Your Family's Future.” It discusses the advantages of making a will and gives many points to consider in planning it. Ask the trust company how it can serve your family, as executor and trustee under your will.

The booklet can be had also by writing to the Trust Company Division, American Bankers Association.

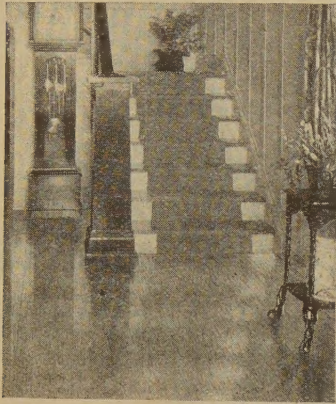


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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

stations strike against the presence of French armed guards. The French take over the railways in the Coblenz area.

The Armenian delegation to the Near East Conference at Lausanne accept Russia's offer of asylum to Armenian refugees in Greece, Bulgaria and Syria.

January 29.—Twenty Germans are reported to have been killed and several French soldiers wounded when a mob at Boppard, in the Ruhr, attempts to prevent the expulsion of German officials who refuse to obey French orders.

Premier Poincaré announces that the French Government has no intention of remaining in the Ruhr longer than is necessary to obtain reparations payments.

The Council of the League of Nations, meeting in Paris, decides to poll the governments belonging to the League on the Canadian proposal to amend Article X of the League Covenant so as to provide that no member nation shall be obliged, without the consent of its representative body, to engage in war to preserve the territorial integrity of another.

January 30.—Two-score or more arrests and expulsions of recalcitrant German officials from the Ruhr are reported, and General Degoutte, commander-in-chief of the French forces, threatens to take further restrictive measures.

The homes of Sir Horace Plunkett and the Earl of Mayo, members of the Irish Free State Senate, are dynamited by irregulars.

DOMESTIC

January 24.—President Harding nominates Judge Edward Terry Sanford, of the United States Supreme Court of Tennessee, as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Tri-State Bituminous Conference, which includes Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, decides to continue for one year, beginning April 1 next, the wage-scale contracts now in existence.

January 25.—Attorney-General Daugherty is exonerated by the House of impeachment charges brought by Representative Oscar Keller, of Minnesota. The vote is 204 to 77.

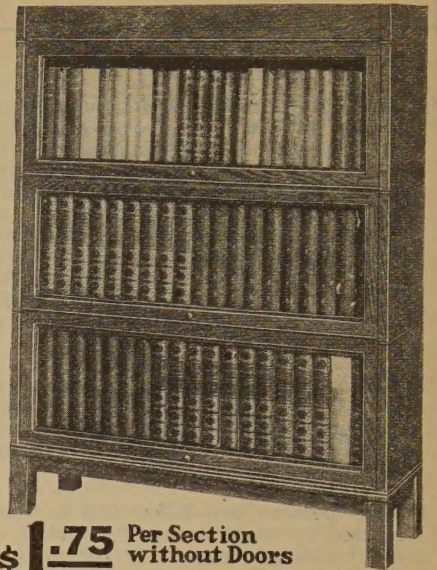
January 27.—The Federal Trade Commission draws up a complaint alleging that the Bethlehem - Lackawanna - Midvale steel merger will stifle competition in the steel industry north of the Potomac and east of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo.

Secretary of War Weeks approves the findings of a special committee of regular Army and National Guard officers which recommends that the minimum peace strength of the National Guard should be 250,000 men.

January 28.—Robert Woods Bliss, of New York, is nominated by President Harding to be Minister to Sweden, and J. Butler Wright, of New York, is nominated to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

January 30.—Senator Borah introduces a resolution calling for an international economic conference to restore world trade. At the same time the White House announces that such a conference had been carefully considered and found impracticable.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. R. D.," Boulder, Colo.—"Please state when *per cent.* should be used in the abbreviated form."

Per cent. is properly and usually written as an abbreviation with a period following; the form *cent* (no period following) is a recent introduction.

"J. E. P.," Newport, Del.—"What is the meaning of the *halo* employed in religious art, and when did it originate?"

The halo employed in religious art typifies celestial light and glory. It was in use long before the Christian era among the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and has been employed in Christian art from very early times.

"S. G. N.," Okanogan, Wash.—"Which is the preferred spelling—*grey* or *gray*?"

In Middle English *gray* and *grey* were both used. Each spelling has some analogical support. In Great Britain the form *grey* is the more frequent in use, notwithstanding that Johnson and

the United States Standard

have been the same. Can

The phrase arose from the practise of allowing the latch-string to hang so as to enable any one who wished to enter to raise it by pulling the string.

The word *latch*, in the sense of "draw-latch," which means practically the same thing as "latch-string," has been traced back to Chaucer's time (about 1360). See his "Romaunt of the Rose," line 1624—

"Love will noon other bridde cacche.
Though he sette either nette or lacche."

Wyclif in his translation of the Bible, 1382, *Songs of Solomon*, v. 6 has—"The *lach* of my door I openede."

In Old English law, a *latch-drawer* is a sneaking thief who enters by drawing up the latch, and this type of rogues was so common in the reign of Edward III. that Act 5, Chapter 14, provided penalties for them. John Heywood in his collection of English Proverbs, 1546, has an incomplete reference—"To make me John *draw-latch*, or such a snekebill." In more recent English *latch-lifter* is in use.

George Eliot used *latch-string* in *Silas Marner*, chapter 4, 1861—"Intending to shake the door and pull the *latch-string* up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened." Eggleston in his *Traysons*, chapter 24, page 254, 1887, has—"Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the *latch-string* of which had been drawn in to lock it." *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, for January 1, 1887 (p. 6, col. 2) had—"We have hung our *latch-string* out to you and yours," and in *The Times* of March 5, 1889 (p. 9, col. 2) the following lines occurred:

"Her free *latch-string* never was drawn in
Against the meanest child of Adam's kin."

This is a reference to the United States. According to *The Advance*, of Chicago, March 16, 1893, p. 209, "Our *latch-string* is out" has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality.

"J. McC.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the word *synaxis*."

The word *synaxis* is a term belonging to church history and designates "a congregation assembled for public worship, especially for celebrating the Lord's Supper."

"H. A. W.," Jamaica Plain, Mass.—The word *chattel*, used to designate property, or personal property or estate, money, goods, or as a synonym of *chattel*, has been obsolete for more than three hundred years. The legal term for this property to-day is *chattel*.

CO-ORDINATION

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THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

Hard Times in the Cotton Belt.—
FARMERS TURN TO PEANUTS.—
Headline in the *Norma* (Okla.) *Daily Transcript*.

Mothers Please Notice.—FOR SALE:
BABY CUTTER. Mrs. G—W—, Henry
St.—Classified Ad in *The Montour Falls*
(N. Y.) *Register*.

Sign of Something.—"Do you think they
approved of my sermon?" asked the newly
appointed rector, hopeful that he had
made a good impression.
"Yes, I think so," replied his wife;
"they were all nodding."—*Pathfinder*.

Fired for Cause.—"Say, mamma, was
baby sent down from heaven?"

"Why, yes."
"Um. They like to have it quiet up
there, don't they?"—*The Legionnaire*.

Somewhat Official.—INCOME TAX OF-
FICIAL.—"And is the separation from your
husband an official one?"

KATE—"I dunno about 'official.' An-
I knows is as when 'e comes to our 'ouse-
we calls the police an' the
chucks 'im out."—*Toronto*
Globe.

Her Little Extravagance.
MANDY—"I've decided to leave
mah husban'."

HANNA—"How come? I
you beginnin' to economize?"
—*Life*.

Rough Stuff in Hot Springs.
—William Bird returned yes-
terday from his summer with
the Howe circus; he and Mrs.
Bird are being quartered in
their new home on South Cen-
tral Avenue.—*The Hot Springs*
(Ark.) *Sentinel-Record*.

The Empty Load.—The
State produced a witness who
testified that near the mid-
night hour of August 24, he
saw an empty automobile
loaded with masked men com-
ing from the direction of Lake
La Fourche.—*From a news*
item in the Tampa (Fla.) Morn-
ing Tribune.

Honest Man.—There is a
preacher in Kansas who should
have his salary raised for
making the following an-
nouncement from his pulpit:
"Brethren, the janitor and I
will hold our regular prayer-
meeting next Wednesday eve-
ning as usual."—*Christian Reg-*
ister (Boston).

No Pillow-Cases.—A New
York traveling salesman ar-
rived late at night in a small
Southern town where a group
of silent men were waiting the
arrival of a secret agent of the Ku Klux
Klan. When the drummer stepped from
the train a man detached himself from the
group, went up to the drummer and said:
"Ku Klux?" "No," was the reply. "Klux
and suits."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Sheepish.—A man who went to his
grocer's to order something for dinner was
asked if he would like to have a saddle of
mutton.

"Why," said he, "wouldn't it be better
to have a bridle? Then I'd stand a better
chance of getting a bit in my mouth."—*The*
Progressive Grocer.

One Against the World.—"Look,
Daddy," said a little six-year-old, "I
pulled this cornstalk right up all by myself."
"My, but you are strong!" said his
father.

"I guess I am, Daddy. The whole
world had hold of the other end of it."—
Boston Transcript.



W. HEATH
ROBINSON
W. Heath Robinson in "The Bystander" (London).

THE GREAT "DIVIDE" OR, "ONE IN TWO."

A tragedy on the Sahara golf course.

Lingering Freshness.—GROCER'S CLERK
—"Should I order some more fresh eggs?"
GROCER—"No. We have enough fresh
eggs in the cellar to last us a couple o'
months."—*The Progressive Grocer*.

Too True.—With so many murders being
committed in America just now we begin
to think that the official report, stating
that American citizens are as safe in Turkey
as in their own country, may verge upon
the truth.—*Punch* (London).

Ideal Management.—ARTILLERY ROOKIE
(about to take his first lesson in horseman-
ship)—"Sergeant, please pick me out a
nice, gentle, peace-loving horse."

STABLE SERGEANT—"D'ja ever ride a
horse before?"

ROOKIE—"No."

SERGEANT—"Ah! Here's just the animal
for you. Never been ridden before. You
can start out together."—*Los Angeles*
Times.

Breaking the Pair.—During
a very hot spell a man was riding in his
Ford with one foot hanging out over the
door. A small boy, noticing this, shouted
after him: "Hey, mister! Did you lose your
other roller skate?"—*Harper's Magazine*.

Of Course Not.—"Can't you wait on
me?" asked the impatient customer.
"Two pounds of liver. I'm in a hurry."
"Sorry, madam," said the butcher,
"but two or three are ahead of you.
You surely don't want your liver out of
order."—*The Progressive Grocer*.

Unconvinced.—Bishop Bloomfield con-
fesses that as a country curate he thought
very highly of a sermon he had preached on
"Atheism," and was so imprudent as to
ask a farmer with whom he had walked
from church how it struck him. "Well,
sir," he replied, "for all you did say, and
no doubt it was very clever, I still believe
there is a God."—*Christian Register*
(Boston).